The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5579. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

A King of Spain to be Elected by the Cortes in October.

Twenty Thousand More Spaniards to be Sent to Cuba.

Important Reduction of the Old Cable Rates.

Plot to Get Ryan, the Cuban General, from Canada.

The Pursuit of the Outlaw Hildebrand and His Gang in Missouri.

SPAIN.

Reinforcements for Cuba—A King to be Soon Selected—The Carlists.

MADRID, (By the French Cable,)
Monday, Aug. 9.

The *Imparcial*, (newspaper,) in its issue to-day says, that a reinforcement of 20,000 men will be sent to Cuba in September next.

The Cortes will assemble in October. The first business to come before them will be the election of a King.

Several Carlist agents were arrested in this city last night.

The Clergy in the Carlist Rebellion—The Government's Decree—Progress of the Rebellion.

MADRID, (By the French Cable,)
Monday, Aug. 9.

The recent decree issued by the Spanish Government in regard to the part taken by some of the clergy in the Carlist conspiracy, calls upon the Bishops to report what steps they have taken to restrain such disloyalty, and to furnish to the Government the names of the conspirators. The Bishops are required to issue their pastorals requiring obedience to the laws within eight days.

MADRID, (By the English Cable,)
Monday, Aug. 9.

The decree concerning the conduct of the clergy gives universal satisfaction. Up to the present moment the Bishops have maintained silence on the subject.

A large number of circulars issued by Don Carlos and addressed to the Bishops and clergy, inviting their coöperation, have been seized by the authorities. Balanzetequa, a Carlist chieftain, after making a desperate resistance, has been captured, tried by Court-martial, and shot.

A band of Carlists were defeated last week at Mortialegro. Nine of them were taken prisoners and shot on the spot by order of the officer commanding the Government troops. The act causes great sensation here.

Several parties of Carlists, led by priests, have been defeated and dispersed.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

New Tariff—Important Reduction in the Rates.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.

The Joint Committee of the Atlantic and Anglo-American Companies, and the Directors of the New-York and Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, have made a further reduction of tariff between any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and New-York, commencing on Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1869.

Thirty shillings sterling, or $7 50, gold, for ten words; and three shillings sterling, or seventy-five cents, gold, for each extra word.

Press messages one-half the above rates.

FRANCE.

The New Consul at Paris—Sentence of Riotous Miners.

PARIS, (By the French Cable,)
Monday, Aug. 9.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the agreement of July 16, made by the French Cable Company with the United States authorities, under which the landing of the cable at Duxbury was permitted.

J. Meredith Read, Jr., has received from the French Government his *exequatur* as Consul-General of the United States at Paris.

In the Department of Loire sixty-two miners, who took part in the late riots in St. Etienne and vicinity, have been tried, convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

CUBA.

Release of a Political Prisoner—Relief for the Garrison at Las Tunas.

HAVANA, Monday, Aug. 9.

General Lesca arrived here last week in bad health, and has gone to San Diego for the baths.

Mr. Valts, a relative of one of the United States Consuls in Cuba, who was recently arrested and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, has been released at the intercession of Consul-General Plumb, and sailed for New-York in the steamer *Columbia*.

The official reports state that there are now few rebels in the jurisdictions of Las Tunas and Holguin.

A convoy of provisions has reached the town of Las Tunas and relieved the garrison, who were suffering from scarcity.

The troops recently surprised a body of insurgents at Desenganos, and killed forty of their number.

CANADA.

The Silver Exportation Movement—An Attempt to Trap General Ryan—The Annexation and Independence Discussions in Halifax—Prince Arthur's Visit—Disastrous Fires.

MONTREAL, Canada, Monday, Aug. 9.

Mr. Weir is reorganizing the silver exportation movement, and is well supported by the former subscribers. The action so far has had a decided effect on silver, which has fallen from four to three per cent. He proposes to export $1,500,000 to complete his contract.

The workmen at St. Roch, Quebec, are agitating a public meeting to consider the best means for stopping the present exodus of French Canadians to the United States.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls,
Monday, Aug. 9.

James H. Day, formerly Private Secretary to General Ryan, arrived here last Friday with letters purporting to come from the Cuban Junta in New-York, asking the General to return to New-York immediately with Day. Ryan, suspecting the letter was a forgery, accused Day of treachery, which the latter was finally compelled to admit, whereupon Ryan gave him a severe and unmerciful horsewhipping. Day, on his knees, begged for mercy, but none was shown him until the guests rushed in and took the whip from the General. The affair created considerable excitement here.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Aug. 9.

There has been recently an interesting discussion among the party in the Province favorable to annexation to the United States as to the best policy to be adopted to obtain the desired end. The party consists of two divisions, one of which advocates immediate annexation, and the other approves of an anterior movement for independence as certain to lead to the desired end. No decisive policy has yet been adopted. Out-and-out original annexationists complain bitterly of the policy of independence as certain to lead to no desirable result. They are determined to stick to the policy of complete severance from Great Britain. The temporary policy of some repeal leaders does not meet with the approval of many of their political friends.

Prince Arthur is expected to arrive here in the steamship *City of Paris* on or about the 22d inst. It is probable, after remaining in this city a few days, he will proceed to Charlottetown, P. E. I., and afterward to St. John, N. B., thence to Frederickton and Quebec, *via* the St. John's River.

Preparations are being made for the reception of the Governor-General, who is expected here shortly.

GUELPH, Canada, Monday, Aug. 9.

McClean's oat-meal mill, at Oberfoyle, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss was $20,000.

PORT HOPE, Canada, Monday, Aug. 9.

A brick block on John-street, in which was situated Cairse's Hotel and several stores, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss was $30,000.

SAM HILDEBRAND.

Pursuit of the Missouri Villain—A Gang of Murderers with Him—A Sharp Fight and its Result.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Aug. 9.

Recent events have disclosed the fact that a gang of murderers have for a long time made their rendezvous at Ironton, in this State, and that a number of citizens of that place have been murdered. Several arrests have been made. Writs were issued for other parties, but in an attempt to serve them, the Sheriff and posse were met with organized resistance. After a desperate fight, they were forced to retire, with two men killed and several wounded. The Police Commissioners have received a dispatch from Irondale, Mo., stating that Colonel Bowen, in command of the force sent to capture Hildebrand, the desperado of Southeast Missouri, and Sheriff Murphy, of St. Francois County, were fired upon by Hildebrand, and some of the posse were wounded, Colonel Bowen having a horse shot from under him. The posse is now in pursuit of Hildebrand. This attack on the officers of the law may result in the sending of a strong force of militia to Washington and St. Francois Counties, and the driving out of the whole gang of outlaws in that section.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Excursion of the "California Pioneers" to New-York—Sitka Advices—Celebration of the Fourth—Marine Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Aug. 8.

The Secretary of the Association of "California Pioneers" has completed arrangements with the various railroad companies for an excursion of the Pioneers to New-York and other cities in the ensuing Fall. A majority of the members of the Society have not visited the Eastern States for a period of twenty years.

Mr. Musgrove, the new Governor of British Columbia, arrived here last night *en route* to Victoria.

Sitka advices to the 6th of July state that the National Anniversary was enthusiastically celebrated in that place. Great interest was felt in the approaching visit of Mr. Seward and General Thomas. Three men who left Sitka last October on a trading expedition in the schooner *Eliza Devins*, and who had been long given up as dead, have returned from Behring's Bay, where their vessel was wrecked. They underwent terrible privations until rescued by the Indians. St. John's Day was observed in Sitka by the Masons, who gave a picnic which was attended by the school children, ladies, clergy, and municipal authorities. The weather was quite pleasant and the health of the community good. Provisions were rather short. There were no potatoes, flour or lard for sale in the town, and many other necessities were getting low.

The brig *Hidalgo*, bound out from San Francisco harbor last night, went ashore on Lime Point. Several steam tugs have gone to her assistance. The ship *Favorita*, hence yesterday for Liverpool, was compelled to anchor on the bar in consequence of foggy weather. While weighing her anchor this morning the windlass broke and the anchor and thirty fathoms of chain cable were lost. The vessel has returned for repairs.

Sailing of the Panama Steamer—"Reddy the Blacksmith" in the Hands of the Detectives—The Vice-President.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 9.

The steamer *Sacramento* sailed for Panama to-day with $680,000 in treasure, of which $48,000 is for New-York, $450,000 for England, $147,000 for Gautemala, $20,000 for Panama and $10,000 for La Union. She also carried 50,000 pounds of wool for New-York.

Detectives Woodridge and Dunley, of New-York, have arrived here. They will return to New-York in a few days with William Varley, *alias* "Reddy the Blacksmith."

Vice-President Colfax and party reached Virginia City, Nevada, this afternoon. They were received with a salute of 100 guns. The city was decorated with flags, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

Lawlessness in Nashville—Assault Upon a New-England Man.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Aug. 9.

Last night a party of young men went to the City Hotel and called for Joseph L. Barbour, of Hartford, Conn., in the name of Mr. Stone, late candidate for Senator on the Stokes ticket. When Mr. Barbour appeared in the office, they took him out, and carried him toward the Suspension Bridge. Barbour seized hold of a lamp post. While some were trying to pull him away others struck him over the shoulders with their canes. Here gentlemen came up and interfered in his behalf, and he was permitted to return to his hotel. Barbour traveled with Stokes during the latter part of the canvass, and corresponded with the *State Journal*. He was not seriously hurt. The outrage was committed without cause.

Soldiers' Monument at Plymouth, Mass.—Imposing Dedication.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Monday, Aug. 9.

One of the finest soldiers' monuments in the State was dedicated here to-day. The town was thronged with visitors, and a general holiday was observed. There was a procession in the afternoon composed of military, secret and civic bodies, and at the conclusion of the march the dedicatory exercises took place in a large tent on the monument grounds. A large number of invited guests were present, including Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts; Governor Stearns, of New-Hampshire, and Colonel Russell. Wm. T. Davis presided, and the oration was delivered by Governor Chamberlain, of Maine. At 4 o'clock a grand dinner was given at the Samoset House, and in the evening a reception at the residence of Mr. Davis.

Supposed Case of Fraudulent Life Insurance at Pittsburg, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, Aug. 9.

While the remains of Conrad Gorbach, late of this city, were being taken to the cemetery to-day, the coffin was taken in charge by the Coroner, at the suggestion of the agent of a life insurance company. The body was examined and then allowed to be buried. The agent states that the deceased had been insured for a few thousand dollars for some years, and that recently a party fraudulently representing himself as the deceased, who it is claimed was ill at the time, applied for and obtained additional insurance to the amount of $27,000. Foul play is suspected and the matter is being investigated.

The Late Hon. Charles Chapman, of Hartford, Conn.—Action of the County Bar on His Death.

HARTFORD, CONN., Monday, Aug. 9.

The Hartford County Bar held a meeting to-day, at which T. C. Perkins, Esq., Hon. R. D. Hubbard, Judge Shipman, of the United States Court, and others, spoke of the ability and worth of Hon. Charles Chapman, of this city, who died on Saturday, and resolutions of respect were passed. Mr. Chapman was one of the ablest advocates in the State. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. Bishop Williams, of this diocese, will officiate, and among the pall-bearers will be Judges Waldo, Pardee and Shipman.

Incendiaries in Windsor, Conn.—Daring Attempt to Burn a Boarding-house.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Aug. 9.

An attempt was made last evening to burn the boarding-house connected with the young ladies seminary at Windsor, but the flames were extinguished before they had caused much damage. This is the fifth incendiary fire in Windsor since July 3, two of them having been set in broad daylight, and there is great excitement in the town, no one feeling safe as long as the incendiary is undiscovered.

Death of Mr. Little, of the Boston Book-firm of Little, Brown & Co.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 9.

Charles C. Little, founder and senior partner of the firm of Little, Brown & Co., the well-known law publishers of this city, died at his residence in Cambridge this morning, in the 71st year of his age.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

Present Condition of Affairs—A Detailed Statement of What has Transpired.

The following detailed statement of the *status* of the railroad war now pending at Albany, between Mr. James Fisk, Jr., and Mr. Pruyn, the rival receivers, is furnished to our reporter from the law office of Messrs. Fields & Shearman, and is given, though evidently *ex parte*, for the reason that it is a succinct history of a remarkable case now interesting the community.

So many conflicting accounts have been published of the railway war at Albany, that it is necessary to give an intelligible narrative of all the various suits and proceedings from the first step to the present complicated state of affairs. The history of the litigation seems to be as follows: The object of the litigants is to obtain control of the road at the coming annual election in September. The books of transfer were closed on Saturday, Aug. 7, and the advantages and disadvantages to each side are now fully known. James Fisk, Jr., and his friends are in the ascendant. The Anti-Ramsey party are the owners of a majority of the valid stock, and they succeeded in tying up by injunction, until after Aug. 7, (the day fixed for closing the books,) the 3,000 shares issued in violation of law, as explained below. Thus it will be seen that the majority of the stock which can be voted on is held by James Fisk, Jr., and his friends. The first gun in the fight came from the Anti-Ramsey party in the shape of a suit brought by Joseph Bush, a stockholder, against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, its President, Directors, David Groesbeck, and others, who held 3,000 shares of stock, which was alleged to have been issued by the Ramsey party, and sold at twenty-five cents on the dollar. The law forbidding any of the stock to be issued and sold for less than par, the suit was brought to prevent its transfer. The judgment prayed for in the suit is as follows:

First—That the issue of said several amounts of stock be declared unauthorized and void and set aside, and that the stock be given up to be canceled.

Second—That the defendants holding said stock, and each of them, be restrained by injunction from voting or attempting to vote at any election upon said stock, or any of it, and from giving proxies to vote thereon.

Third—That the defendants, the Company, and its directors and officers and agents, and the inspectors of election, and each of them, be restrained by injunction from permitting any vote to be cast upon any share of said stock.

Fourth—That a receiver of said shares be appointed.

This was replied to by suit No. 2, brought (in the Ramsey interest) in the name of the town of Oneonta against the railroad Company, David Wilbur and the Commissioners of the town, to forbid the transfer of 700 shares of the stock of the Company owned by the town. In this suit an injunction was obtained from Judge J. M. Parker, of Owego. Thomas J. Shearman, Esq., of this city, acting for the Anti-Ramsey forces, went to Owego and had this injunction dissolved, and this suit is thus practically dead, although not discontinued. While the leading counsel of the Anti-Ramsey party was at Owego, and not at Albany as many papers reported, he sent to Albany the papers in suits Nos. 3 and 4. The first of these suits was brought in the name of David Wilbur against the railroad Company, and Joseph H. Ramsey its President, and W. L. M. Phelps its Treasurer. The complaint alleged that the plaintiff had bought 700 shares of stock of the town of Oneonta, and 650 shares of the town of Worcester, which said stock had been duly delivered to the plaintiff, and which the Treasurer refused to transfer. The following is the prayer for judgment in suit No. 3:

First—That the defendants and each of them be restrained by injunction from refusing or neglecting to transfer the said 1,350 shares of stock in the said Company to the plaintiffs upon the books of the Company, and from refusing or neglecting to issue to the plaintiff a certificate therefor in his name upon the surrender of the original certificate.

Second—That the defendants, Phelps & Ramsey, pay to the plaintiff $100,000 damages.

Suit No. 4 was brought by Daniel Wilbur as director, for the removal of Ramsey as President of the Company, and an injunction was granted and served upon him forbidding him to act as President of the road, and a similar injunction to that effect allowed in suit No. 3, above set forth, was also issued and served.

The Ramsey party replied to these fresh assaults by suit No. 5, brought in the name of the Company against David Wilbur and other directors, and Mr. Phelps, the Treasurer. In this action it was alleged that these directors had conspired to place the road in the hands of Jay Gould and his friends. Mr. Phelps was in the Ramsey interest, but was made a defendant for fear that he would obey the orders of the other defendants. The plaintiff prayed for the removal of these defendants, and they were enjoined from acting as directors of the Company or interfering in its affairs, and the Treasurer, Phelps, was enjoined from obeying any directions of his co-defendants. This brought matters to a dead lock. The President, Vice-President and a majority of the directors had been enjoined by one party or the other, and the road was thus left to manage itself. Mr. Shearman, counsel for the Anti-Ramsey party, took prompt advantage of this condition of affairs, and brought suit No. 6 in the name of Azro Chase, a stockholder, against the Company, its President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Directors and Superintendent. This complaint set forth the foregoing facts, alleged that the affairs of the Company were all tied up by these various proceedings and injunctions, so that no one could operate the road, sign checks or do any business whatever, and that the property of the Company was thus being impaired in value and the stock of the plaintiff rendered worthless. A receiver was prayed for, and Charles Courter and James Fisk, Jr., were duly appointed receivers of all the property of the Company, with power to run the road. The order appointing these receivers was made Friday, an important advantage to the Anti-Ramsey party, as their opponents did not get their receiver until the next morning, Saturday, although early in the field, at 9 A. M., with Robert H. Pruyn, appointed receiver in suit No. 7, brought by the Ramsey party in the name of J. W. Van Valkenburg, Superintendent, against the Company. The Anti-Ramsey party here obtained another decided advantage from the mistake made by their opponents in bringing *their* suit in the name of the Superintendent, there being no power under the statute to bring such a suit. In following this move of Mr. Shearman upon the legal chess-board they were, as they had been all along, just one move too late.

The order appointing Fisk and Courter receivers was dated Friday, and took effect from the moment it was signed—this being the law in the First Judicial District where the order was obtained, but in no other part of the State. At Albany, where Mr. Pruyn was appointed receiver, the order could not, though possibly signed before, be operative till the opening of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Armed only with his order of appointment as receiver, James Fisk, Jr., at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, took possession of the office and property of the Company. He was forcibly ejected from the office, but got in peaceably before 9 o'clock, the hour when the order appointing Pruyn receiver could first have any legal effect. At that hour Pruyn produced and presented to Mr. Fisk his order of appointment, and demanded possession under it. Mr. Fisk refused, of course, and a *melée* followed, which has been already published. There was a general row, with the result that both parties remained in actual possession. The Courts will have to decide in due time which is in legal possession. Mr. Fisk was accompanied by but six persons, three of them his lawyers, Hamilton Harris, Judge A. J. Parker and J. W. Sterling (junior partner of Field & Shearman.) Mr. Pruyn had with him some ten lawyers and about 250 men to back him.

This condition of affairs being telegraphed to New-York, Mr. Shearman instituted suit No. 8, a sort of rider, or supplemental complaint to suit No. 7, in which an injunction was obtained against Pruyn, the whole Albany Police and all the railroad employes, forbidding them to interfere with the receiver, Fisk. Writs of assistance were also issued to all the Sheriffs along the line of the road, commanding them to enforce the order of the Court, and to assist Mr. Fisk in the discharge of his duties. The writ is little known and rarely used except in the last extremity, but it is very potent, and is equivalent to giving the Sheriff power and commanding him to call upon the whole county as a *posse comitatus*, if need be to enforce the writ.

Sunday brought a truce. Both parties agreed to lay on their arms till 9 o'clock Monday morning, each receiver leaving a personal representative in the office. On Monday morning, hostilities were renewed, and suit No. 9 was brought by the Ramsey party, in which the Company and Wm. A. Rice, director, were plaintiffs. This was an exact following of the Anti-Ramsey suit No. 8, and an injunction similar to that above set forth was obtained and served upon the receivers Courter and Fisk. On the motion to punish Mr. Fisk for contempt of Court in interfering with Pruyn as receiver, questions of fact were brought in issue and the matter was sent to a referee to take testimony and report to the Court.

The upshot of the whole case thus far, appears to be that the Albany party have got the most men, but that the Fisk party have been most successful. The Superintendent of the road, appointed by Fisk and Courter, receivers, according to the latest information had calmly taken possession of all the rolling stock, is now quietly running the road in ignorance of the legal difficulties surrounding his post, has no knowledge whatever of the existence of any injunctions, and the conductors all acknowledge his authority.

The Question "Who is Receiver"—The Ramsey Interest in Possession of the Road.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 9.

The report, sent this morning, that Judge Peckham had decided that Mr. Pruyn was the legally-appointed receiver of the road, was incorrect. The question has been referred to Surrogate Lawton, who will take testimony in the matter and report on Thursday. Judge Peckham, this morning, issued an injunction requiring Fisk to show cause, Aug. 13, why he should not be enjoined and restrained from taking any further steps in acting or attempting to act as receiver. In the meantime Pruyn holds his position as receiver, and the Ramsey interest have possession of the road.

The Property Seized on a Writ of Judge Barnard—Trains Run by Erie Engines and Erie Men.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 9.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock Sheriff Brown seized the office and what rolling stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad he could get possession of, on the authority of a writ of Judge Barnard, of New-York. Mr. Vantyle, of this city, has been placed in possession of the business and telegraph offices. Three engines were seized by the Sheriff, and one escaped, and is probably now making good time for Albany. An engine from the Erie Railway was placed on the 2:30 passenger train, but was not allowed to leave the track at the depot. The train started, however, at 5 o'clock, drawn by an Erie engine and in charge of an Erie conductor. Superintendent Pratt, of the Erie Railway, has been appointed Superintendent of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad by James Fisk, Jr., as receiver.

FORT LEE RAILROAD.

New Scheme of the Erie Railroad Company—An Ultimate Rival to the Hudson River Railroad.

A locomotive railroad, chartered at present to run from the Elysian Fields to Fort Lee, in New-Jersey, is now rapidly approaching completion, and will soon be in running order. It is said that the ultimate design is to secure charters which will enable the Company to carry its line to Albany, and enable it to enter into competition with the Hudson River Road.

The road is to run ultimately from Fort Lee to the mouth of the New-York and Erie tunnel at Bergen Hill. It is already completed to its junction, opposite Grand-street, in Hoboken, with the Morris and Essex Railroad. Until it shall have been carried to the mouth of the Bergen Tunnel, the Morris and Essex Road will be that by which passengers from the projected road will be carried into the city. At Bergen Tunnel it is intended also that it shall make a junction with the Erie Railroad. So that, after tracks shall have been laid to that terminus, passengers over the road can go into New-York over either of the two ferries—that at Hoboken or that at Pavonia.

The road from Bergen Tunnel to Dudley Grove, about half a mile above Weehawken Ferry, is to be constructed with money advanced by the Erie Road. At Dudley Grove the large stock-yards of the National Stock-yard Company, extending over 88 acres of land, are located, and it is expected that the freight traffic over the new road, from and to this point, will not be inconsiderable. These yards are being fixed up in the most approved manner and provided with all the modern improvements, intended to secure the health and comfort of the cattle confined there. These yards have water-front of 1,050 feet. The capital of the Stock-yard Company is $1,000,000. It is proposed to make this the greatest cattle depot in this section of the country. It possesses this advantage over those already located on the New-Jersey shore, that no slaughtering is to be done within its limits. Cattle will be transported to be slaughtered at the slaughter-houses above Fortieth-street, in this City, and to the small establishments in other parts of the City and Brooklyn.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Breaking Ground for the Building in the City Hall Park.

Plan of the Building—The Arrangements for Turning the Park into a Plaza—Postal Arrangements in the Metropolis Half a Century Ago.

The proposition to change the site of the intended Post Office from the lower end of the Park to a point opposite Murray-street (the location to take in the same quantity of ground as that already purchased from the City) having come to naught, the Federal authorities have determined to build the new edifice on the ground first selected for that purpose. The first spadeful of earth, previous to inclosing the site with a fence and excavating for the foundation, was removed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning by Colonel Joseph Dodd, the oldest employe in the Post Office of this City, who has been fifty-three years in the service of the Postal Department.

There were present on the occasion General Patrick Jones, Postmaster; Mr. Van Brunt, Second Assistant Postmaster; Mr. J. W. Norton, of the Money Order Department; Mr. Whiting, the Treasurer of the Office; Mr. A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department; Mr. McLean, Government Surveyor; Superintendents Knapp, Strong, Coffin, Hallett, Collin and Kelly, and Messrs. Forrester and Van Pelt, of the Newspaper Department of the office, besides a small gathering of spectators. When the earth was thrown up the assemblage cheered, and the aged Colonel gave a summarized reminiscence of the postal arrangements in this City half a century ago, to which the small crowd listened with interest. After this the assemblage quietly dispersed.

THE NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING

Is to have frontages on Park-row, on Broadway, on the Plaza to be laid out between it and the City Hall, (or in a straight line across the Park,) and on the curve at the southwesterly terminus of the Park. The style of architecture will be *renaissant*. The material of the edifice is to be a light-colored granite, and, in shape, the building will be conformable to the area of the plot of ground to be built upon. It is to have three stories and an attic over the street level, and a deep basement. The roof will be of the Mansard style. The basement and first story of the building are to be devoted to post office purposes exclusively; the second story will contain court-rooms for the United States Courts, offices for the United States Marshal, &c., the mony order and registry departments of the Post Office and the private offices of the Postmaster; the third story will comprise principally the offices of the Judges and other officers of the Federal Courts, and the attic rooms will be fitted up as places of deposit for Federal records, &c. The plans for the new building will be ready for the contractors in about one month hence. The excavation for the edifice is to be thirty feet in depth, and will require the removal of more than 50,000 cubic yards of earth, as there are to be a cellar and a sub-cellar. This work will probably be commenced to-morrow, and, when finished, the foundation walls will be put up without delay. Workmen began yesterday the erection of a board fence, which is to inclose the scene of operations while the excavation and masonry for the foundation are being proceeded with. The iron railings, both on the Park-row and Broadway side of the plot, are to be taken down and sold. The fountain basin, (which, by the by, has been for many years a thing of no practical use whatever, as the fountain was hardly ever allowed to play,) is to be removed to the Madison-square Park. It is hoped that it will be put to more advantage there than it has been in the City Hall Park. The plans are all to be drawn under the direction of Mr. A. B. Mullett, the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, who has taken rooms at the Astor House in order to be near the scene of operations while the construction of the building is going on. An important suggestion has been made (but it is only a suggestion as yet) to connect the basement of the new Post Office with the press and mailing rooms of the prominent newspaper offices, by an underground pneumatic railway, so that there may be no delay in sending off the editions of the papers which go to the various parts of the country by mail. If the proposition be acted upon, much time will be saved to the newspaper establishments, the extra handling of the papers being avoided, and the prompt delivery of the morning journals all along the different mail routes will be assured. Mr. Mullett hopes to have the whole building ready for occupancy by September, 1871. He is assisted in his labors by Mr. Hulburd, who superintends the erection of the building; Mr. Judson York, assistant supervising architect, and, in the absence of Mr. Hulburd, acting as superintendent; and M. John F. Ames. With such capable and thorough assistants, it may be regarded as certain that Mr. Mullett, whose energy is well known and highly appreciated by the Government, will push forward the work to a speedy completion, and that, when pronounced ready for occupancy, the edifice will be an ornament to the City.

THE CITY HALL PLAZA.

Connected with the erection of this Post Office is the laying out of the contemplated plaza, and the improvement of the grounds in the Park, a work that has been determined on by the Common Council. The plaza proper is to occupy all the space between the City Hall and the Post Office, extending from a point fifty feet above the northwest corner of Murray-street and Broadway to the northerly side of Park-place, taking in an area of 16,833 square yards. The plans for this improvement are completed and estimates are being made out by Messrs. McLane & Sackersdorf, City Surveyors, to whom the supervision of the work has been intrusted. It is anticipated that work on the plaza will be commenced in about a week hence. Besides the creation of this plaza, the other portions of the Park will be greatly beautified, as well as made more serviceable to the public. The iron railing on either side of the contemplated plaza is to be removed, and the whole space left open for travel from Printing House-square to Broadway. This is to be paved with concrete, a contract having been already entered into with the Fisk Concrete Company to do the work. When the improvement is completed, Broadway, from the lower corner of the plaza to Chambers-street, will be widened forty-two feet, and Centre-street, from Chambers-street to a point nearly opposite the Times' building, seventeen feet six inches, and Park-row down to the point where the new Post Office is to begin, eleven feet six inches. All the walks in the Park are to be laid with concrete, and a wide, open space is to be left between the rear of the City Hall and the new Court-house. The largest trees are to be left standing, and the smaller ones removed. The grass plots on either side of the City Hall are to be remodeled and set around with curbstones; the posts and chains now in use to be abolished. The present oblong plot of ground west of the City Hall, on the Broadway side, is to be done away with, and in its place will be laid out a circular plot, of one hundred and twenty-three feet diameter, to be surrounded with a curb in a manner simular to the triangular plots on the other side. The sewer basin at the corner of Chamber-street and Broadway will be put back forty-two feet, and that on the corner of Centre and Chamber streets seventeen feet, so as to throw the spaces they now occupy into the roadways at these points. The urinal in the rear of the City Hall is to be removed; as also the iron railing around the Park, leaving unobstructed entrances to the plaza and to the other portions of the grounds at every point.

THE POST OFFICE OF OLDEN TIME.

Colonel Joseph Dodd, who removed the first spadeful of earth yesterday, as above stated, is longer in the employ of the Postal Department than any one now living. He has reached the ripe old age of 79 years, 53 of which have been spent in Government service, and his reminiscences of the post office system in the olden time are decidedly interesting. The Colonel was born in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., in September, 1790. During the last war with England, being then a young man, only 22 years of age, he served in a regiment known as the Jersey Fencibles, having a Lieutenant's commission, and afterward became a Captain. Subsequently, at the close of the war, he was made Colonel of a regiment of Jersey militia, and occupied that position for many years. There was then only one steamship in the United States Navy, the old *Fulton*, carrying thirty guns, and the Colonel distinctly recollects her as she lay off the Jersey shore when first put afloat. At the close of the war, early in 1816, the Colonel entered the service of the Postal Department in this City. The Post Office was then on the corner of Garden-street (now Exchange-place) and William, in a private house, the Postmaster being Theodorus Bailey, who lived on the premises. Colonel Dodd was the office messenger, and part of his duty was to take the "Great Southern Mail," as it is now termed, across the North River to New Jersey, whence it was transported by stage to Philadelphia, *via* Trenton, and thence southwardly. This mail generally consisted of one leather bag, and contained both letters and newspapers, mixed together promiscuously, which the Colonel would carry to the North River shore, and thence he would row across in an open boat from Paulus Hook (now Cortlandt-street) to Jersey City, which was then a mere hamlet, where the stage was in waiting to take it South. In the Winter season this mode of transit was very perilous, and the Colonel says he has been sometimes from 3 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon endeavoring to cross the river with his mail-bag, the passage being so blocked by the ice that it seemed like an impossibility for him ever to make the opposite shore. The old veteran speaks with pride of the fact, however, that he never lost a mail, although, on a few occasions, he came very near losing both his life and his boat. If he had an extra mail-bag at any time he thought the amount of correspondence that people indulged in was enormous. In that era the full force of the Post Office was five persons, including the Postmaster and the Colonel, and this number was found amply sufficient to transact the whole postal business of the Metropolis. Of course there were no letter carriers at that time; the citizens came or sent to the office at certain hours in the day, and many of the founders of wealthy families that now rank among the *ton* has the Colonel seen waiting anxiously for the opening of the little window-like aperture, through which the letters were received, while the mail, that probably arrived here half an hour before, was being sorted by the Postmaster and his assistants. The merchants and business men would, on these occasions, gather in knots and discuss politics and trade while the sorting was going on. Especially were these discussions interesting when it was known that a vessel had arrived from Europe, bringing "later news," after a passage of six weeks across the Atlantic. In 1820, Samuel L. Gouverneur became Postmaster, and the office was removed from Mr. Bailey's residence to a school-house then standing in Garden-street, (imagine a school-house in Exchange-place, to-day!) and after being there located for about a year, it was removed to the old Exchange, in Wall-street. This old building was burned in 1835, but very little property belonging to the office was destroyed. After the destruction of the Exchange, the Post Office found quarters in the old Custom-house, which stood on the site now occupied by the Sub-Treasury building, corner of Wall and Nassau streets. Mr. Swartwout was then Collector of the Port. After remaining in this location for about a year and a half, the office was taken to the Rotunda in the Park, just then erected—Jonathan J. Coddington being Postmaster—where it remained four years, and, in 1840, was transferred to its present site, the old church corner of Nassau and Liberty streets. When this last removal was effected, the working force employed in the establishment numbered about one hundred, and the Postmaster was John Lorimer Graham. When our hero entered upon his postal duties there were no railroads spanning the States in every direction, as now. The "Great Southern Mail" was then comfortably stowed away in the "boot" of a stage-coach, and if it reached Philadelphia in two days after being dispatched from New-York, it was considered as having made excellent time. To reach Washington often occupied more than a week, especially in the Winter season. Up to the time when the office was removed to its present location, the box rents were perquisites of the Postmaster, but the fee system was abolished in 1840, and a salary substituted in place of it.

The Colonel distinctly recollects when the first European mail was brought here by steamer. It was on the occasion of the arrival of the *Great Western*, the second steamer that crossed the Atlantic. She brought about 10,000 letters—what was considered in that day an enormous mail by any single arrival—and the fact was chronicled in the newspapers and commented on with wonder and surprise. The European letters had been always brought hitherto by sailing ships, and whenever a Captain delivered at the office 250 as his quota, he made the announcement to his friends with a feeling of honest pride. The contrasts between these early days and the present time are somewhat striking. The single-bag mail which Colonel Dodd used to take over the river in his row-boat, now requires for its removal three two-horse, two four-horse, and one single-horse teams, and averages daily 110 large locked leather bags, and 230 canvass bags. Instead of the Postmaster, three assistants and messenger, which, in 1816, comprised the entire working force of the New-York Post Office, there are now upward of 800 employed—superintendents, agents, clerks, &c.; the old stage coach has given place to the iron horse and palace cars; 250 or 300 letters brought by clipper ships have swollen to 150,000 arriving here two or three times per week by steam transit; and instead of the wheel-barrow load of bags which then comprised *all* the mails, there are sent out and received at this office a daily average of 1,600 lock bags and 3,500 canvas bags, requiring for their transportation to and from the office 239 wagons! While as to foreign letters, the amount has increased to 10,000,000, sent and received, for the year ending March 31, 1869! But when Colonel Dodd entered the service, people spoke of going "away out to Chambers-street," where building lots were then sold for $1,000 each. The only two buildings of prominence above Chambers-street, then, were the old City Hospital and Columbia College. The *beau monde* of that day lived in State-street and its vicinity, and the Battery Green was the Central Park of their generation. A line of old tar sheds stretched along the North River shore, where now large steamers send out their shrill whistling, to notify travelers that they are about to leave for ports hundreds of miles away. On the East River side there were mowers at work, cutting hay on the meadows and on "Hyde's Hill." The old Tontine Coffee House, corner of Wall and Water streets, was the fashionable resort—the Delmonico's of that day—for the merchant princes, few of whom rose to the $100,000 figure on the financial barometer; and Aldermanic "rings" were then unknown. In fact, these were emphatically the "good old times." Our veteran loves to dwell on the recollections of these past days; and, although his head is silvered and his step is slow, let us hope that he may be spared to recount them for years yet to come.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Common Council appointed to confer with the representatives of the Government in relation to the change of site of the new Post Office, met at 1 P. M. yesterday. Present, Aldermen Ward and McGrath, and Assistant Aldermen Welsh, Bryan Reilly and Robinson.

The Chairman, Alderman Ward, said that a few days ago he had a conversation with the Mayor, in which his Honor suggested that it would be well to call the Committee together and invite the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the representatives of the Government in the matter of the new Post Office, to be present at the meeting. In accordance with those suggestions this meeting had been called.

On motion, a committee was appointed to wait on the Mayor and inform him that the Committee was in session. The Committee, on its return, reported that the Mayor was out of town, and would not return until Tuesday at 1 P. M.

Assistant Alderman Robinson said he wished to contradict the statement made by some of the newspapers that it was the fault of the Common Council that nothing had been done in relation to the matter under discussion. So far as he understood, no application had ever been made to the Common Council for a change of site. If it had been, the Common Council would have given the application due consideration. The fault lay with the representatives of the Government, and not with the Common Council.

Mr. Reilly said that as neither the Mayor nor the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, nor any representative of the Government was present, it would be better for the Committee to adjourn to 1 P. M. on Tuesday next.

The Committee then adjourned till to-day.

GREAT FIRE AT YONKERS.

Property Valued at $150,000 Destroyed—List of Losses and Insurance—Scenes and Incidents of the Conflagration.

Yesterday morning the staid, quiet town of Yonkers was lighted up by a great fire, that hurried the affrighted citizens from their beds, and for an hour or more seemed to threaten the entire destruction of the beautiful town, nestling on the hills overhanging the placid Hudson.

The fire originated in the rear part of the lumber yard of J. E. Parsons, in Dock-street, near the canal, and was discovered a little after midnight. The alarm was promptly given and the limited fire apparatus of the town was quickly on the ground, but could make no headway against the flames, that rushed rapidly through the dry timber in the yard, and very soon the entire stock of Mr. Parsons was being destroyed in the fiery element. The fire had selected a most congenial spot, for on every side were lumber and coal yards, carpenter shops and frame dwellings, convenient and easy prey. One after another the lumber and coal yard of J. E. Milliard, and the coal yard and building of H. F. Breevort, in Dock-street; the carpenter shop of Ackerman & Mick, and the great pickle establishment of W. H. Cohen & Co., in Atherton-street; three frame dwellings in Wells-avenue, together with an immense quantity of building material, all belonging to J. & J. Stewart, and the carpenter shop of A. R. Van Houton, in Bashford-street, together with the livery stable of Wm. H. Ackerman, a building owned by Mr. McCord, and occupied by A. Austin & Co. as a flour and feed store, and a shed owned by Mrs. E. A. Bashford, had all been drawn into the fiery arena, and the block bounded by the four streets mentioned was an ocean of tumbling, hissing flames.

The leading men of the city gathered at the scene of the conflagration, and estimating the chances, found that all their resources were impotent to stay the progress of the flames. Their Fire Department, which had been found sufficient for ordinary occasions, when confronted with this great emergency, was as useless as a child's toy, and the Trustees of the city, summoning the Police telegraph to their aid, called lustily on the neighboring villages for help. Morrisiana answered promptly, sending its only engine—the "Lady Washington"—which did efficient service, and materially assisted in checking the enemy. But the main dependence was on New-York, as at 1:35 o'clock A. M. a message came over the Police telegraph appealing for help. The summons was transmitted to Firemen's Hall, and in a few moments Chief Engineer Kingsland had two of his best steamers at the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, in Thirtieth-street, ready for transportation to Yonkers. But they did not go at once, because the railroad company was powerless to meet the pressing need of the hour, and for some reason—it is alleged the want of a locomotive—could not carry the steamers to the rescue of one of the most important and flourishing towns upon the line of their road. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, however, when they were no longer needed, the steamers did arrive, but were not removed from the trucks. Chief Engineer Kingsland, with General Shaler and other members of the New-York Board of Fire Commissioners, had preceded them and given valuable aid in getting the fire under control.

The exertions of those battling the enemy being chiefly directed to saving the adjoining property, the flames were with great effort confined to the block where they originated, and although burning fiercely there until a late hour of the afternoon, all danger of further disaster was over before daylight. Much confusion prevailed throughout the day, and it was extremely difficult, owing to that cause and to the absence of some of the sufferers, to obtain the exact details as to losses and insurance, but the following list is believed to be substantially correct:

LOSSES.

J. E. Parsons, lumber; loss $30,000; insured for $15,000.

J. Milliard, lumber; loss $40,000; insured in the Metropolitan and Guardian Companies for $20,000.

Wm. H. Ackerman, carpenter and builder; loss $25,000; insured for $8,000.

J. & G. Stewart, builders; loss $10,000; insured for $3,000.

H. F. Breevort, coal dealer; loss $15,000; insured in the Manhattan and Globe Companies for $4,000.

J. Ackerman, owner three houses; loss $15,000.

R. N. Van Houton, carpenter; loss $3,000.

W. H. Cohen & Co., pickle dealers; loss $5,000.

A. Austin & Co., flour and feed; loss $4,000; insured in the Yonkers office for $3,500.

H. Lilenthal, Frankfort Hotel; loss $1,000.

Mr. McCord, buildings; loss $5,000; fully insured in the International, Star and Manhattan Companies.

Messrs. Ackerman & Quirk are the principal sufferers by the fire. Their loss is estimated at $35,000 to $50,000, upon which they had insurances to the amount of $7,500 only, in the Manhattan, International, Star and another Company.

The workmen employed by Ackerman & Quirk, about forty in number, lost their tools, valued at $4,000; none of them were insured.

Mrs. E. A. Bashford's loss is estimated at $1,000, and is said to be covered by insurance in the Yonkers Company.

There may be some additions probably to make to this list, which, however, includes the great bulk of the losses, the total of which will not exceed $200,000, although wild estimates placing them at four times that amount were generally current.

The conflagration was, doubtless, the work of an incendiary, and it was stated last evening that a man who had been in the employ of a carpenter and discharged had been arrested on suspicion of being the guilty party.

In connection with this fire, it may be stated that in the year 1862 incendiary fires of this character were of very frequent occurrence. Finally, the Board of Village Trustees, of which John T. Waring, Esq., was President, offered a reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders. This action had the desired effect, and induced one of the gang of incendiaries to come forward and turn State's evidence, and upon his testimony four men were arrested, convicted and sent to State Prison, since when Yonkers has been free from incendiary fires; but whether the village is again to be infested by another gang of incendiaries remains to be seen. Such is the impression of many citizens.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Letter from Dr. Gilmer—The Proposed Union of the Two Wings of the Republican Party.

MARION HILL, NEAR RICHMOND, Va.,
Thursday, Aug. 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your comments on my letter to Colonel JENKINS, in reply to one from him to me, proposing a union between what he chooses to term the "two wings of the Republican Party," reached me last evening, but too late for response by return mail. I write, therefore, this morning for the purpose of correcting the errors into which you have, no doubt, inadvertently fallen, for I would not willingly believe that it was your purpose to do me a wrong, or misrepresent the party with which I am acting.

Your paper is an old favorite of mine. The highest compliment ever paid me was bestowed by the late lamented Mr. RAYMOND, in an editorial article published in the TIMES more than sixteen years ago, and, of course, I have always felt particularly kindly toward the paper ever since, even when I differed from it, which was not unfrequently the case. In my response to your article, then, I shall endeavor to treat what you have to say with all due respect, and the candor due to so grave a subject.

It is clear to me that you have misapprehended the facts in our case. You will pardon me, therefore, for a short review of the recent past, in order that I may set clearly before you the facts as they occurred, and that have controlled our action, and ask your earnest consideration of them.

The true Republican movement had its origin in the necessities of the times. It was a peace-offering between contending factions designed for the benefit of all the people, and has proven a success beyond even the expectations of the most sanguine of those who participated in its inauguration.

At the time when this movement had its origin there were two candidates in the field for Governor of this State. One of these candidates had been put up by the party known as the Conservative Party as the "White Man's Candidate," *par excellence;* and the other had been put up as the candidate of the Republican Party, with but little expectation of receiving any considerable number of white votes.

Thus, parties were at this time drawn more upon race and color than upon principles of governmental policy. To have run the canvass upon this issue alone would have been to have perpetrated the worst possible state of feeling between the two races, and left no hope for the future. It would have aroused the worst passions of the human heart, and left a sting behind it, which must have resulted in disaster not only to the peace and happiness of the community, but to every material interest of the State. It would have resulted, indeed, in the inauguration of a "war of races," which no right-thinking man can contemplate without a shudder of horror. How to avoid this state of things, and at the same time bring the people together on one common ground of action, was the grand aim of all those styling themselves True Republicans, and especially of this Committee. We saw but one way out of the difficulty, and that was by a bold strike out on a new line of policy. We could not go backward. We, therefore, constructed the following platform, which, though Republican, is broad and comprehensive enough for every true man to stand upon; and, having nominated True Republicans as our standard-bearers, we went before the people, and asked their support. The result is before the world. Our candidates were elected by a majority unprecedented in the history of Virginia, and the people are free!

But I anticipate. Having erected this platform—

1. "Peace, good will toward men!"
2. The prosperity and happiness of all the people.
3. Unity of purpose and combination of strength to build up our State and develop its inexhaustible resources.
4. The removal of political disabilities.
5. The striking from the Constitution the test oath and disability clauses.
6. The unity of the States and the glory of the Union.
7. The equality of all men before the laws, and the equal protection of all, of whatever color or previous condition in life.
8. True allegiance and loyalty to the Government.

And placed thereon our candidates, it became necessary that we should go further if we were to be successful. The rights of the colored people were secured in the new Constitution. It therefore became necessary that we should assure the rights of the whites also, as, without this, we could not hope for their support. With this object in view, this Committee went to Washington and asked for an early election, with the privilege of voting separately upon several clauses in the new State Constitution proposed for our adoption. We laid our plan before the President, and pledged our honor for its faithful performance by the people. He seconded our motion, sent in his message to Congress, and asked for the election in the manner proposed by us. The request was granted, and the election ordered accordingly. The people came to our support with an alacrity unsurpassed in the annals of the State. The white man's candidate was withdrawn from the field, and the people rallied around the free man's candidate with an earnestness and zeal never before witnessed among us, and seldom surpassed anywhere.

We put Colonel WALKER up as a Republican, on a platform thoroughly Republican. The people accepted him as a Republican, elected him as a Republican, and so far as I know and believe, no one has ever, either during the canvass or since the election, spoken of his success as any other than a Republican victory. What right has any one, therefore, to assume in advance of any public expression of opinion on their part, that the people who supported our candidates are not Republican in sentiment and feeling, if not by profession? Are men to be restricted forever to the same set of opinions? or is there to be no change in sentiment except upon permission?

If what I have written of these people, then, be true, could I have, in honor, answered Colonel JENKIN's letter in any other manner than I did? Would it not have been, indeed, the very worst of bad faith and dishonor, to have answered it in any other manner? Time enough for a division in our ranks when there is cause for it. We should not court it by bad faith and haste to make enemies of those who have so recently shown a disposition to be our friends.

But "the head and front of my offending" is that I do not admit a division in the Republican ranks, and "prefer dependence upon Democratic support to the support which a reunited Republican Party would assure." The first I most unequivocally reaffirm. There is no such division, or Mr. JENKINS and his special friends are not Republicans, which they will be loth to admit. The true Republican creed is the creed of the great national Republican Party, with General GRANT at its head. Is this the creed of JENKINS and his friends, or is it not? If it is their creed, then there is no difference between us. If it is not, then, as I have before said, JENKINS and his friends are not Republicans. I acknowledge that the party was divided a few weeks ago—even divided on principle. One party was supporting WALKER on a liberal Republican platform, of which the test oath and disability clauses of our State Constitution formed no part, while the other party was supporting WELLS on a proscriptive Republican platform, of which those objectionable clauses formed a part. It is true that Governor WELLS, Colonel JENKINS and many others of that party say they were opposed to those proscriptive clauses of the Constitution, but by far the larger portion of their party favored them and voted for them. But WELLS is no longer a candidate. WELLS is no longer before the people for their suffrages and support. He has no longer a party, or any right to the separate support of any party. As a candidate, he is dead, and should be buried out of sight. I cannot consent that a dead candidate should be the cause of any division in a living party. We are Republicans. JENKINS says he is a Republican. Are he and we to be forever at loggerheads because we were once divided? No. WELLS out of the way, there is no longer any division in the Republican sentiment of the State, and the attempt to make it so appear is a gross perversion of fact. If JENKINS and the one hundred thousand friends of whom he boasts are in earnest, then let them cease their opposition on mere *fancy* grounds—come forward like true men, and aid us in carrying out true Republican principles. If they find, at any time, that we are going wrong, let them at least throw the weight of their great strength in favor of the right, but not endeavor to check the wheels because they cannot be allowed to drive the wagon. We assure them they will receive a cordial welcome into our ranks, and we shall never afterward remind them of the wrong they attempted in forcing WELLS upon an unwilling people.

But the second cause of offence is that I prefer dependence upon Democratic support to the support which a reunited Republican Party would assure. Now, this would be a grave offence, if true; but, fortunately for me, it is not true. But who is Republican? Is it not the man who votes for Republican men and measures? I can know no other as such, and all such are welcome to fall into line in our ranks, whether they have heretofore acted with us or not, or, as Colonel JENKINS has it, have been "buttoned in the gray or the blue." In this communication I have purposely left out of view much that I might have said; but I wished to throw the mantle of charity over all the past. We have enough to do with the present, and the future is big with coming events. Let us, then, waste no time on the unprofitable past. It is gone, never again to return; but let us endeavor to improve the present and future, so that those who come after us may have cause to bless our memories.

Respectfully yours,
G. K. GILMER,
Chairman True Republican Executive Committee.

Nullification in the Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 3d inst. is an editorial entitled "Nullification in the Church."

Upon the general principles therein expressed, I agree entirely with the writer. I apprehend, however, that the most important facts in the case of Rev. Mr. CHENEY have not come to his knowledge. No honorable man, surely, can approve of a clergyman or any one else being tried by a packed jury, chosen by the prosecutor.

To say nothing of the frequent trials that have taken place in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Illinois, since the election of Bishop WHITEHOUSE, the fact that the Superior Court of Chicago has, after hearing able argument on both sides, refused to dissolve the injunction granted for a stay of proceedings in the trial of Rev. Mr. CHENEY, is a pretty clear indication that something more is involved in the case than a mere technical violation of canon law. Those who assume the greatest virtue are not always the most virtuous. *Periculo litium se liberat.*

LEX.

The Coal Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every family, high and low, rich and poor, must have coal. By the connivance of some half dozen monopolists—proprietors of coal mines—we are now taxed full $4 per ton more than coal can be afforded for in this City, thereby taking hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the pockets of the poor of this City alone. These things ought not so to be; we should not be at the mercy of a few hard-hearted men, or two or three transportation companies. What is the remedy? The thing will doubtless remedy itself in time; but we want an immediate remedy—now, before cold weather comes upon us. Let President GRANT call a special session of Congress at once, and repeal all duties on coal; then we could lay in our Winter supplies at reasonable prices. This would afford immediate relief. Why not? This would save to the pockets of the poor millions of dollars. Why not, Mr. Editor, why not?

A WORKINGMAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 9.

The McDonald Defalcation at Chicago.

From the Chicago Evening Journal, Aug. 7.

Nearly six months ago some startling revelations were made through the *Journal* concerning certain defalcations of one CHARLES GOODMAN, a young man who was at that time an employe of the Chicago Dock Company. Having served the Company satisfactorily for some time, GOODMAN had been promoted to the position of cashier, and, of course, he had the handling of considerable money. It was suspected for some time that GOODMAN was not rendering a strict account of his transactions to the Company. Large sums of money went amissing from time to time, and the young man was at the same time known to be on terms of intimacy with one MICHAEL MCDONALD, a notorious gambler of this city. Rumors were afloat that MCDONALD had won heavy sums from GOODMAN—as high, even, as $40,000 or $50,000—and his employers, on making inquiry into the circumstances, discovered a good deal more than they were willing to make known to the public.

At length, however, the matter was so freely discussed that concealment became impossible, and in order to prevent the worst consequences to his victim, MCDONALD sent GOODMAN out of the city. At that time the extent of his defalcations were currently stated to be about $15,000, although it was generally believed that they amounted to a much larger sum.

GOODMAN disappeared, and from that time to the present nothing definite has been known as to his whereabouts. PINKERTON'S detective force were put in operation, and he was followed up from place to place, but never caught. The detectives have been close on his track all the time, sometimes coming within a few days of him, and again arriving at one city only to find that he had just decamped to the next. About a week since the fugitive wrote a letter to MCDONALD, in this city, stating that he was reduced to abject poverty, and begging the author of his ruin to send him some money. This appeal MCDONALD magnanimously complied with. But the young man appears to have tired of a vagabond life and starvation, and yesterday, we are informed, he came back to Chicago, determined to make a clean breast of the whole transaction. He went to his old employers, it is alleged, and revealed to them the nature of his dealings with MCDONALD, who, it seems, has won from him from time to time, at the gambling table, various heavy sums, amounting in all to the sum of $60,000. The result was the arrest of MCDONALD last evening on a *capias*, to appear before the Supreme Court to answer unto the Chicago Dock Company on a plea of trespass on the case to the damage of plaintiff in the sum of $60,000. He was just on the point of starting for Buffalo when the Sheriff arrested him, and he was lodged in the County Jail.

The Sheriff now holds him in bail to the amount of $28,000, which, it is understood, will be furnished by several personal friends of the accused.

THE TEXAS ASSASSINS.

Conflict of Jurisdiction Between the State and Federal Courts.

Strenuous Efforts to Procure Pratt's Release—Further Facts about Him—The Examination of the Case Continued.

The alleged Texas rioter and murderer, JOHN H. PRATT, whose arrest cost the Government $10,000, figured very prominently in the Courts yesterday, causing considerable confusion among the officers who had him in charge. In the United States Commissioner's Office, before Commissioner OSBORN, his examination was called for 2 o'clock, but Judge MCCUNN, of the Superior Court, had fixed the same hour for the return of a writ of *habeas corpus*, imperatively requiring the body of the prisoner to be produced before him for the purpose of showing under what authority he was held in custody. Under these conflicting circumstances it was extremely difficult for the keeper of the Ludlow-street Jail, who had charge of PRATT, to act in the matter without incurring the displeasure of the Federal or the State tribunal. Marshal BARLOW subsequently interfered with the keeper, making matters still more complicated for the latter official. The Marshal decided to take PRATT away from the keeper and to place him in charge of Deputy Marshal CROWLEY. This was done, but the Marshal, after a private consultation with District-Attorney PIERREPONT, subsequently concluded to allow the alleged murderer to be taken before Judge MCCUNN, previous to which he obtained a letter from Commissioner OSBORN stating that the examination of the case was pending before him. After the conclusion of the proceedings in the Superior Court the prisoner was returned to Commissioner OSBORN, who fixed his examination for Thursday afternoon next, by mutual consent of Judge PIERREPONT and General COCHRANE.

The proceedings on the writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge MCCUNN, of the Superior Court, were of a most interesting character. The hearing having been fixed for 12 o'clock noon, at that hour ROGER A. PRYOR, counsel for the prisoner, arose and brought the case to the attention of the Court, whereupon Mr. GARDNER, the deputy keeper of the Ludlow-street jail, presented the return to the writ, in which it was set forth that the prisoner was held by virtue of a warrant of commitment under authority of the United States, and wherein he was charged with murder and treason, and then proceeded to explain that under the law as decided by the United States Supreme Court, the prisoner was not amenable to the jurisdiction of the State Courts.

Judge MCCUNN here inquired if the prisoner was in Court.

Mr. GARDENER replied that he was not, and proceeded to further explain why he had not produced him.

Judge MCCUNN said he would hear no explanation or argument on the question of jurisdiction or otherwise until the prisoner was produced before him in obedience to the writ.

At this point Marshal BARLOW entered the Court and called the attention of the Judge to the decision of the Supreme Court, delivered by Chief Justice TANEY in the case of SHERMAN M. BOOTH, in which it was held that a prisoner in the custody of the United States Marshal by virtue of a legal process, was not subject to the jurisdiction of the State Courts on writ of *habeas corpus*, and that in such case the Marshal would be justified in resisting by force any attempt to divest him of the custody of the prisoner by virtue of such process.

Judge MCCUNN said he differed *in toto* with the doctrine of that decision, and would hold in conformity with the decision of Judge LEONARD in the Supreme Court—a decision which had since been uniformly followed—that the prisoner must be produced before argument will be heard, and that the military force of the State might be called into requisition to enforce the authority of the Court; and that the sickness or inability of the prisoner to be present was the only explanation that could be received.

Mr. PRYOR said the only motion now before the Court was that for an attachment against the relator, and a precept directing the Sheriff to produce the prisoner.

It was finally agreed that the prisoner be produced in Court at 2 P. M., and the case was accordingly adjourned to that hour.

The proceedings in the early part of the day having given rise to the idea that, though there was but a remote anticipation of a conflict of jurisdiction between the Federal and State judiciary, yet the arguments could not fail to be interesting; an unusually large audience, therefore, for that branch of the Court, had assembled at the hour to which the further hearing had been adjourned. Two o'clock had come and gone, and still the Judge had not resumed his seat on the Bench. The lawyers on both sides were seen to pass into the Judge's room and remain there in consultation, and at last it became whispered around that Marshal BARLOW had got the prisoner under his control, and, placing his back against Judge TANEY'S decision, refused to obey the writ, and bid defiance to all attacks on his authority.

Soon, however, the prisoner was brought into Court, and the Judge having taken his seat on the bench, District-Attorney PIERREPONT arose and stated that in conformity with information sent from the Secretary of War at Washington, charging that the petitioner had been guilty of murder in the State of Texas, a warrant in due form had been issued by a Commissioner of the United States under which he the prisoner was now held in custody for examination. He (Mr. PIERREPONT) did not know what would be the evidence produced against him, but pending the examination he had been committed to the custody of the keeper of Ludlow-street Jail, subject to the call of the Marshal. Pending this adjourned examination, his Honor the Judge had issued a writ of *habeas corpus* and had directed the production of the prisoner before him at the same hour at which he was to appear for examination before the Commissioner. In conformity with his duty the keeper had surrendered the prisoner to the Marshal to be produced before the Commissioner for examination, but out of consideration for the proper respect due to the Judge and to the Superior Court in which he presided, he had solicited the Marshal to permit the prisoner to be produced before the Court, together with a certificate from the Commissioner that he (the prisoner) was then undergoing examination on the charges against him. These facts he felt assured were all that were necessary to set before the Court, in order that the prisoner may be remanded to complete the examination.

At this point Mr. PRYOR called attention to the fact that the prisoner was handcuffed, a fact he deemed somewhat unusual under the circumstances.

District-Attorney PIERREPONT said they were merely used in transferring the prisoner from one Court to another, and they were accordingly removed.

Mr. PRYOR said he wanted the return made to the writ so that he might demur or traverse it.

District-Attorney PIERREPONT said he thought his learned opponents did not understand the point of the motion: It appearing that the prisoner was held under legal process, and now undergoing his examination, that would be the end of the matter, and quoted decisions of the United States Court to sustain that theory.

Mr. PRYOR said those decisions amounted to nothing, inasmuch as they were now acting alone under the laws of the State of New-York. He was glad, however, to find the decisions of Judge TANEY, once so unfavorably criticised, now treated with so much respect. The Judge, he continued, was acting exclusively under the *habeas corpus* statute of this State, which clearly defined his duties. In that statue there were four cases defined in which the prisoner must be remanded, only one of which could in the remotest degree apply to their prisoner. That was where the prisoner was held by virtue of process issued by a Judge of the United States Courts. Surely in this case it could not be pretended that the warrant of the Commissioner was a process issued by a Judge of a United States Court. Nor will it do to say that he is held by authority of the United States, as is set forth in the warrant; the grounds of that authority must also be stated, and on the statement of those grounds we have a right to show, as we can conclusively show, that those grounds are false.

No Court can acquire jurisdiction by merely asserting it, nor by falsely asserting facts giving it jurisdiction, as has been done here.

District-Attorney PIERREPONT said the learned counsel on the other side had expressed satisfaction that the decisions of Chief Justice TANEY had at last come to be respected. He (Mr. PIERREPONT) would assure him that those decisions had always commanded respect, and nowhere more than in this State, and he would now quote one of them to the Court. Here Mr. PIERREPONT read at length from the decision in the case of BOOTH, which case, he claimed, was identical with the present, except that here the charge is murder, and there assisting slaves to escape, and in which decision the proceedings in cases of this character are laid down as before stated. The Court there held that to avoid a continual conflict of jurisdiction the Marshal was directed to make return to the State Courts within whose territory the prisoner might be held, and upon it appearing that the prisoner was held under United States authority in cases of which its Courts have jurisdiction, the prisoner should be immediately remanded to the Federal authorities.

Judge MCCUNN said the real question in the case was whether the Commissioner had such jurisdiction as was contemplated by the statute of *habeas corpus*.

JOHN COCHRANE, also associated with Mr. PRYOR, as counsel for the prisoner, arose and made a brief though able argument in favor of the right of the Judge on the hearing of a writ of this character. Where the gist of the inquiry, he said, is jurisdiction to remand the prisoner back to that jurisdiction of which we complain, is to dismiss the writ. It would certainly be proper to try the question whether that Court is entitled to proceed. In cases of conceded jurisdiction there is no question as to the duty of remanding the prisoner; but when the jurisdiction is questioned, the Judge has a right to inquire into the question of jurisdiction on *habeas corpus*. The commitment does not state that the murder was committed in territory over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction. If he is guilty of murder in Texas, he can be remanded to Texas, on proper requisition, and if of treason, we interpose the pardon of the President.

Mr. VANDERPOEL, who appeared on behalf of the relator, said the pardon could only be properly pleaded before the Commissioner.

Mr. PRYOR read from the complaint the acts on which the prisoner was charged both with murder and treason, both crimes being based on the killing of United States soldiers and forcing a safeguard. The statement of the killing, he said, did not confer jurisdiction, because it did not state that the killing was on territory exclusively under the jurisdiction of the United States; and it was preposterous to attempt to dignify that act as "levying war against the United States," or in any manner to bring it within the definition of treason.

Mr. COCHRANE said that in the decision of this question it was necessary to inquire whether Texas was within the jurisdiction or territory of the United States, and also what effect the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction laws would have on their operation.

District Attorney PIERREPONT closed the argument by stating that the Commissioner was now in the very same relation with Judge MCCUNN as old Judge NELSON would be if he had issued the warrant and presided at the examination. In the latter case, he knew how promptly his Honor would remand the prisoner to his jurisdiction, and he felt assured he would as promptly do so now.

Judge MCCUNN remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Marshal, and took the papers, saying he would render a decision in a day or two.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

Violations of the Ordinances Regarding Signboards and Other Obstructions to be Punished.

Perhaps the most marked, and certainly the most disagreeable feature, in the general appearance of this City, as it strikes the eyes of strangers, is the great number and variety of obstructions that appear in the streets and thoroughfares, particularly in the lower part of the City. A lengthened view through almost any of the streets and avenues of New-York presents only a confused and irregular mass of obstructions in the shape of awning posts, projecting signs, railings, boxes, barrels, &c., &c., which seem at a distance to be almost impassable, and which most effectually destroy anything like beauty or regularity in the appearance of the buildings below the second story. Some of these obstructions are, perhaps, necessary, owing to the unfortunate conformation of the City, which requires the great bulk of business to be done in a comparatively few streets at its lower end, but more of them are owing to defects in our City ordinances, or to negligence on the part of the officials whose duty it is to enforce them. Take the ordinance with regard to projecting signs for instance. The law prohibits any man from hanging out a sign from his place of business that shall project more than twelve inches from the wall, under a penalty of $10 for each day it shall so hang. It used to be the custom for those wishing to transcend the requirements of the law to make application for a permit to the Common Council; but the applications became so numerous, and withal so expensive—for it was found to cost the City about $100 for each permit in the way of advertising the resolution in its various stages of legislation—that the granting of permits to violate Corporation ordinances was transferred to the Mayor. At present there is a bureau in the Mayor's office for this special business, presided over by Mr. GEO. W. MORTON, who is called "Register of Permits." The Register tries to restrict the number of permits as far as possible, and grants them only on the recommendation of the Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen of the Board, where the application comes from, and after personal reëxamination to see whether the permit would be likely to infringe upon the rights of others or of the general public, the object being to facilitate business and trade as far as possible without seriously obstructing the public streets. But notwithstanding all his hesitation and caution in granting these privileges there are at the present time extant over 4,000 permits to individuals to violate Corporation ordinances that are supposed to be necessary to the well-being of the City. Most of them are for projecting signs and for licenses to occupy the sidewalks longer than the time allowed by law to receive and discharge merchandise. With regard to the innumerable stands for vending fruit and other commodities, that may be seen blocking up all the sidewalks, more or less, down town, the Register says they exist only on sufferance and by the permission of the public at large, and the remissness of the Police in making complaints against them. No permits are granted from the Mayor's office, and there is no power to grant permits to occupy any portion of the sidewalks outside of the "stoop line," and then only on the recommendation of the Alderman of the ward and on the consent of the occupant of the premises in front of which the stand is erected. All stands around the City Hall Park, the Post Office, and other public grounds, were illegal, and can be removed on the complaint of any citizen who sees fit to make it.

As to the projecting signs, which are a great nuisance in a street, and are a source of constant bickerings among neighbors, it may well be doubted whether it would not be better to revoke all permits of the kind, and to abolish the law which allows them to be granted. If all business men were placed on an equality in the matter of advertising their business by way of projecting signs they would all be satisfied; but under the law as it now stands each storekeeper tries to rival his neighbor by making his sign more conspicuous, and the result is that the street is filled and the sidewalks overhung with signs of all sizes and patterns, projecting all the way from two to ten feet from the walls, and destroying all uniformity and beauty in the appearance of the street, while at the same time they are a source of no little danger to pedestrians, especially in a gale of wind.

The fee charged for a permit to erect a projecting sign is $2 50, which goes, or is supposed to go, into the public treasury.

With regard to permits to occupy the sidewalks in receiving and discharging merchandise, it may not be practicable in the present condition of the City, and the contracted area in which the large commercial business of the Metropolis is transacted, to withhold them altogether; but they should be granted only in cases of absolute necessity, and for a limited period, and those holding them should be kept strictly within their requirements. Within the last two or three months an immense number of complaints have been made of violations of these corporation ordinances, and over a thousand are now lying in the drawers of the Corporation Attorney. In a great number of these cases the attorney finds, on examination, that the parties complained of have a permit from the Mayor's office, in which case the prosecution is abandoned. Where there are no permits the party violating the ordinance is summoned before a Justice, and, if he is without political influence, is fined $10 and costs, which amount to about $2 50 more. The Corporation Attorney usually issues about 200 summonses at a time, selecting the worst cases, and this generally has the effect to frighten the remainder into a temporary compliance with the law. Of the 1,000 or more complaints lodged with the Corporation Attorney in the last two months, only 200 have yet been prosecuted. This method of enforcing the law is unequal and unfair, and gives just cause of complaint. Every violation of corporation ordinances should be rigidly enforced, and all power of remitting fines for political, personal or other reasons should be taken away from the Justices, the Mayor and all other Magistrates. We should then have a much better regulated City than at present; or, if not, we should at least have the consolation of replenishing the public treasury with the fines exacted from willful violators of the law. As it is, we get neither the one nor the other.

CHEAP PEACHES IN PLENTY.

The Market Overstocked—Half-Bushel Baskets Selling at Fifty Cents—How and Where to Buy.

It is a rare occurrence that our markets are so completely glutted with peaches of so fair a quality as at present. And yet the prospect was fair for still heavier receipts. At West Washington Market good fair peaches were being sold at 50 cents per basket of over half a bushel each. In most instances, peaches were held at 75 cents to $1 per basket; but purchasers who would offer no more than 50 cents for a basket, were supplied with all the fruit they desired to purchase. A desperate effort, however, was made to sustain high prices; but the supply continued to increase so rapidly that some sellers apprehended a still further decline in prices. Still, licensed venders who cart this kind of fruit about the City by the wagon-load, represent to buyers that peaches are dear, and thus compel buyers to pay an extortionate price for fruit which they might procure at a cheap rate by avoiding the exorbitant commissions of middlemen.

The most satisfactory place to purchase a supply of good peaches is round about West Washington Market. While it would not be equitable to obtain a producer's fruit below the actual expense of raising it, there is no equity in paying the extortionate prices demanded by crafty middlemen, who are accustomed to make returns to producers at the very lowest possible figures, even when certain lots of fruit were actually sold at more than twice the amount rendered. The people should exercise more authority over the prices of such products as are received from the country to be sold on commission. The true way to buy peaches or any other fruit is to go where it is first received, and not pay the price demanded after it has changed ownership three or four times. Make a fair and equitable offer for a basket or a crate of fruit. Almost every family can now dispose of one or two baskets or bushels before the fruit would spoil. Now is the time to can and to pickle peaches.

Still another important consideration is to make no purchase until the fruit has been examined. It is one of the common tricks of the trade "to fix up" baskets of fruit by placing all the finest and most attractive specimens on the surface, and the worthless fruit beneath. Credulous purchasers are often imposed upon by this means in a most provoking manner. And those who seem most ready to turn out the fruit so that it can be examined are usually the sellers who practice this trick the most. If poor fruit should be disposed of at high figures, the seller usually puts the money in his own pocket. Purchasers have the matter of prices in their own hands. But they do not always know it.

Arrest of Desperate Characters in Jersey City.

Two young men, who gave their names as EDWARD F. MCGEE and JAMES GALLAGHER, entered a shoe store on Montgomery-street, Jersey City, so frequently yesterday morning that its proprietor had some doubts of the honesty of their intentions. At his request Ex-Street Commissioner NOLEN followed them when they last left, that he might secure their arrest. When he and they had reached Warren-street they turned around upon him and violently assaulted him, one dealing him a powerful blow in the face with his fist and the other inflicting, with a slung-shot, a severe though not fatal scalp wound upon the back of his head. He fell unconscious to the ground, and was taken into a drug store close at hand, where he received proper treatment. The young men were, after a lively chase, taken into custody and committed for examination. Upon one of them, besides the slung-shot, was found a pawn ticket for a valuable watch.

Singular Arrest for Attempted Suicide.

A drunken man, contemplating suicide, on Sunday afternoon, threw himself over the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, between Elizabeth and Waverley; but, unfortunately for his design, he was discovered by Mr. JAMES HUTTON, the engineer of a train which passed soon after over the other track. Mr. HUTTON, on arriving at the Elizabeth station, informed the engineer of the first train to pass over the track on which the inebriate had thrown himself, then lying at that station, of the fact of the man being there. When the engineer, moving onward, had sighted the would-be suicide, he proceeded to the spot at which he lay, and having taken him into custody, sent him to the authorities at Elizabeth for safe keeping.

Corners' Cases.

The remains of an infant were found yesterday in a vacant lot in One Hundred and Eleventh-street, near Third-avenue. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

DANIEL GRAHAM, who was run over on the 6th inst., by a truck, died yesterday at No. 541 West Fortieth-street. Coroner FLYNN was notified to hold an inquest.

An unknown woman died suddenly at No. 12 Hester-street from unknown causes. Coroner FLYNN intends investigating the case.

Coroner KEENAN concluded an inquest yesterday in the case of CHARLES MORGAN, the young man who was run over by a Hudson River express train, on the 6th inst., when he attempted to get off while the cars were in rapid motion. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The inquest in the case of AUGUST SINGER, the infant whose death was the result of an unnatural assault on the part of the father, SHIEL SINGER, was commenced yesterday by Coroner KEENAN. The wife of the prisoner testified positively that the assault had been made on both of her children, she having witnessed it while pretending to sleep. The case is a horrible one, and was adjourned until Friday next.

Casualties.

SAMUEL MOREHEAD, of No. 655 Water-street, while at work yesterday in the hold of the bark *Jesu Bambino*, lying at Pier No. 54 East River, fell and broke his leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN KLEIBER, aged 45, of Sangors, Ulster County, yesterday jumped from a train of the Hudson River Railroad, at the corner of Forty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue, and, falling, cut his head and ear severely. He was taken to the Forty-seventh-street Police Station, where his wounds were dressed by Police Surgeon WATERMAN.

ISAAC DALMAN, aged 3 years, yesterday fell into a tub of boiling water at No. 538 Second-avenue, and was severely scalded.

UNSOUND BEEF ON SALE.

A Herd of Cattle from Florida at Communipaw Condemned by the Inspector—Work for Mr. Bergh and the Health Board.

There were offered for sale yesterday, at the Communipaw Cattle-yards, about two hundred and fifty neat cattle, just from Florida; and such a ludicrous, and yet, disgusting sight, in the line of woefully emaciated animals, was never before witnessed in the New York markets. Language is utterly inadequate to convey to the reader a correct idea of the true condition of the sickening sight. The poor brutes had been ten days on board a ship; and they were so reduced and emaciated that almost every rib and other bones could be discovered at a distance of several rods. There was a great variety of colors, from jet black to a dirty white, varying from the spots of a leopard to every shade of ring-streaked, speckled, spotted and gristled. The frames of the animals were small, similar to the cattle that are reared in those parts of New Jersey where a sandy soil predominates. The drove consisted of old farrow cows with crumpled horns, so old that the rings failed to indicate their age; little old oxen, not so large nor so heavy as a good yearling of the Durham breed; old superannuated stags; and some steers and heifers from two to four years old, all of which were so much like walking skeletons, that at first sight the beholder was impressed with the appearance of the "lean kine" mentioned by Moses in the Old Testament. These pitiable objects, it was said, had received almost no food or water since they left their native shore. Some of them were stretched out on the ground, apparently in the last agonies of starvation, utterly unable to rise. Many of them could scarcely maintain an erect position after being lifted up. And besides all this, a portion of them were covered with large ticks, such as infested the diseased Texan cattle last season. The whole herd was a most loathsome and disgusting sight, and he who cherishes any feelings of humanity for the brute creation could not fail to have his sympathies moved at the suffering condition of these dumb creatures. And then the thought that after all that suffering while in the incipient stages of a terrible scourge that may scatter the dreaded rinderpest or the awful pleuro-pneumonia through the healthful herds of the North, those miserable objects, that are scarcely fit for rooks and turkey-buzzards to feed on, were offered as food for a civilized and refined people!

But, thanks are due to the authorities of the State of New-Jersey for placing a prompt and vigilant inspector at those yards, to see what kind of stock is thrust into the market and offered for sale. Mr. R. P. BLACK, who has received a commission as Inspector of Stock, presented his credentials and gave a peremptory order that such miserable stock must not be sold to butchers, nor driven into the country under any pretence. The proprietor was advised that he could reship his stock to Florida, or take off their hides and cast their carcasses into the rendering tanks. Commissioner BLACK is right; and his just and wise decisions ought to be sustained. As there seems to be a disposition to disregard his authority, those miserable brutes may yet be slaughtered, and their flesh offered for sale in the dead-meat markets. It is to be hoped, however, that our vigilant Sanitary Police will be on the lookout for the gristle and bones of Florida cattle. If Northern laws for preventing cruelty to dumb animals can avail anything, let their efficiency now be tested. Such herds of cattle sent to the North will prove a disastrous advertisement for the agricultural interests of that State. One of the most reliable indications of the condition of the agriculture of any State may be found in the live stock that is offered for sale at the stock-yards. If those who have land interests in Florida do not want their State brought into still greater disrepute than it now is, they will act a very wise part by allowing no more of such cattle to be shipped North.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

Mass Meeting in the City Hall Park—Speeches by Messrs. Young, Lenker, Cashman, Roseman, Coombs, and Wiltbech.

The tailors who work for wholesale clothing houses, and who, to the number of 6,000 or 7,000, are now on a strike for higher wages, held a mass meeting in the City Hall Park yesterday forenoon. They assembled at 9 o'clock at their headquarters in Avenue A, and marched in procession to the Park, accompanied by a band of music and bearing banners and mottoes. A delegation from Newark, N. J., numbering about 300, came over to attend the meeting, and marched up from the Cortlandt-street Ferry with a band of music, arriving at the Park about 10:30 A. M. A stand had been erected in front of the City Hall for speakers, and at 10:30 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. YOUNG, President of the Workingmen's Union, was appointed Chairman. A number of Vice-Presidents, among whom were H. Schafer, J. Marstatt, A. Spier, T. Ultz, J. Schmidt, H. Schloss, H. Muller, Chas. Brandt, and others, were appointed.

The gathering in front of the stand numbered altogether nearly a thousand persons, the larger portion of whom were Germans. Beside the banners inscribed with the names of the trades' unions represented, were two bearing the following mottoes in German: "No Slavery in a Free Country." "Let all Workingmen Unite in Every Country."

Mr. YOUNG, on being called to the chair, briefly addressed the meeting, saying by way of preface, that he was not aware until half an hour previous, that he was to be called upon. He was glad to meet them and congratulated them on presenting so large a gathering. All workingmen in the United States, he said, sympathized with them in the movement. The time had come when the rights of workingmen must be respected. Public opinion demanded it, and public opinion was the great moral power of this country. Here, in front of the City Hall, where municipal laws were enacted, was a fit place for the workingmen to assemble. The "Conspiracy law," as it was called, must be abolished and workingmen must be allowed to unite together for self-protection. The great increase of taxes demanded an increase of wages. He hoped they would see to it in future that men were put in office who would enact laws for the protection and benefit of workingmen.

Mr. JACOB LENKER was then introduced and addressed the meeting in German. The next speaker was a Mr. CASHMAN, an Irishman, who made a more violent harangue. He said they were called "conspirators." They had a right to be conspirators. They did belong to combinations, and why? In order to prevent their wives and children from starving. Capitalists were trying to extort their life-blood from them. All over the world labor was now going to the front. They came there to-day to let their employers know that they were united and determined to have their rights. They ought to demand more than they did—their demands were not half large enough. He did not wish them to understand he was an enemy to capital. Labor and capital should go hand in hand; but when capital makes unjust demands, then it should be resisted. The slaves before the war were not in a worse condition than the tailors of New-York are to-day. Let the politicians understand that they were no longer to be led like sheep to the ballot box, in a humiliating condition. Let them stand firm till the next Legislature meets, and then show the law-makers that they were no longer to be bound down by oppressive laws. They were told they had no right to "strike," but they had the beautiful right of starvation. They intended to go into the Western and Southern States and demand of the trades' unions that they give their patronage to the journeymen tailors. After complimenting a Captain of Police, who, he said, interfered in their behalf and demanded the release of some of their men who had been illegally arrested on Sunday, Mr. CASHMAN closed.

Mr. EISENGER then addressed the audience in German, and spoke of the price paid for making business coats—from 75 cents to $1 50 each—which he said no man could do and live by it.

Mr. ROSEMAN was then introduced, and said that he regretted they were compelled, from necessity, to resort to the last means of redressing their grievances—a "strike"—for he denied emphatically what had often been charged, that "trades unions" were organized to promote strikes. No man could say that the tailors had not done everything honorable to avoid a strike. They had presented to their employers a scale of prices that was below living wages, but it was rejected. They had taken a noble stand, and were backed up by the workingmen of the whole country, and no power on earth could resist them. They were treated by capitalists worse than beasts of burden, and were not as well fed or as well housed as their employers' horses. On the 16th of this month the workingmen of the country would be heard in Convention at Philadelphia.

The speaker then referred to the odious "Conspiracy act" of this State, and said it was not repealed by the last Legislature because capitalists bribed the members of that body. He exhorted them in future to cut loose from party politics, and vote for men who would protect their interests. Alluding to the importation of coolies into this country, he said they were not brought here to better their condition, but because they would work cheaper and live on less than our own citizens. Should they submit to it? Were they willing to live in a hencoop and wash their own linen like the pig-tailed Chinamen? No! they would never stand such degradation. Let them unite and resist all attempts to degrade the labor of the country, either by importing laborers from China or by reducing wages to starvation prices.

Mr. COOMBS, of the Workingmen's Union, made the next speech in German. He said that all the profits of labor went into the hands of capital; and capitalists built marble palaces out of workingmen's bones. He called upon them to stand together and stop it.

Mr. WILTBECK, of Newark, who takes large contracts from manufacturers of clothing, and keeps eighty machines at work, was the last speaker. He was glad to see so large a number present, and hoped they would persevere and stand united until they obtained their rights.

The meeting then adjourned with nine cheers, and forming in line, the Trades' Unions marched back to their headquarters in Avenue A.

CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

The Examination of General Egan Continued—Colonel Spear's Case.

The case of General THOMAS W. EGAN, who is charged with frauds while acting as United States Weighmaster, was resumed before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday morning. There were a large number of persons present who were interested in the examination. EDWARD WILKES, Assistant Foreman in EGAN'S district, was recalled by General JACKSON, Assistant District-Attorney, and testified as follows:

Captain Webb asked me for my true accounts of time the day after the issuing of the warrant for the defendant's arrest; I did not give them to him; Egan also spoke to me about the accounts that same evening; he asked me if the Government knew that I had the pay-rolls; he told me that Captain Webb had said that I had some personal feeling against him, (the defendant;) I told him that I had none; he said that it was all done by Webb, and that there would have been no trouble if it was not for Jenkins; he asked me to say nothing about the matter, or that he had been at my house; I made up the original pay-rolls; the pay-rolls that were presented at the Custom-house were made up by Captain Webb; I reported the time of the men to Webb every Thursday night; have noticed men waiting around the office for money who were never employed in the district.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ethan Allen—I never told Webb that if Egan would use me properly I would not furnish my private pay-rolls to the Government; I never made use of hard names toward defendant, or called him a Copperhead; I cut the name of Costello out of the pay-roll on the day Egan was arrested; Webb instructed me to cut out the name and he altered the footing; I obeyed whatever order Webb and Egan gave me; did not understand that when Jenkins came in the district he came to take my place; I know a man named Harrington; I can't say whether I put his name down on the pay-roll or not; the name was erased afterward; I never understood that his name was forged; his name was placed on the roll by Egan.

At this stage of the examination the Commissioner announced that he would be obliged to adjourn the case, as he could not devote his entire attention to the Government. The examination was accordingly adjourned untill Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The case of Colonel PERCY B. SPEAR, charged with frauds similar to those alleged against General EGAN, was subsequently called, but was adjourned until Thursday at 10 o'clock, by mutual consent of counsel.

VREELAND ABANDONMENT CASE.

Discussion in the Supreme Court—The Magistrate's Return Declared Insufficient.

The case of CAROLINE E. VREELAND *vs.* GEORGE VREELAND, for alleged abandonment, came before Judge INGRAHAM at the Supreme Court Chambers again yesterday, pursuant to the adjournment of the motion made to *certiorari* the proceedings from Justice MANSFIELD, of the Essex Market Police Court.

Mr. SNEBLEY, one of the counsel for Mrs. VREELAND, read what he claimed was a sufficient return to the writ. It set forth generally the fact of the marriage of the parties hereto in June, 1865, as shown by the testimony taken before the Magistrate, the evidence as to abandonment and the proceedings taken by virtue of the statute, all of which have been published. There was the further averment in the return of Justice MANSFIELD that the proceedings as to abandonment were still in progress when they were stayed by the Supreme Court, and that up to that time the question of the jurisdiction of the Police Justice had not been raised in any shape.

Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL, counsel for Mr. VREELAND, insisted that the return to the writ of *certiorari* was wholly insufficient. There were no papers attached to the return the gentleman had read; it was, in fact, nothing but a certificate of the Magistrate, if so much as that, and fell far short of being a return to the writ such as the law contemplates and the statute directs. All the proceedings—the testimony in full, which has been taken on this alleged abandonment case before Justice MANSFIELD, must be attached to the Magistrate's return.

Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER said he could make the whole matter plain to the mind and conscience of Judge INGRAHAM in a very few words. The testimony and other papers connected with the case before Justice MANSFIELD were attached to the return of the latter; but necessarily the papers—all of them—had to pass through the office of the District-Attorney, and that official, or some of his subordinates, had separated or detached them, for what purpose or with what motive he did not know. But the papers were all in Court. He did know as any harm had been done, and, besides, they had then and there the Clerk of the Essex Market Court before his Honor to show, if need be, by oral testimony upon the stand, that the papers they then produced were all there were on file.

Mr. VANDERPOEL still objecting to the sufficiency of the return, Judge INGRAHAM asked counsel how a demurrer—supposing they wished to demur to the return—could be sustained. This was a common law *certiorari*, and the party issuing the writ had a right under the statute to demur to the return of the opposing party if they saw fit to do so. But how could they demur to such a return as this? The only course he, the Judge, could take, if Mr. VANDERPOEL insisted upon it, would be to order Justice MANSFIELD to file a fuller and more complete return.

Mr. SNEBLEY, counsel for Mrs. VREELAND, said the objection taken by his opponent was an exceedingly technical one; it was something he had not expected from the learned gentleman. If Mr. VANDERPOEL would persist in his technical objections, he (the speaker) felt justifiable in being technical also. He made the objection that the writ obtained by the other side had not been made returnable before the proper tribunal. This was a common law *certiorari*, and the provisions of the statute must be strictly followed.

Judge INGRAHAM decided that Mr. SNEBLEY'S objection was well taken.

Mr. VANDERPOEL thought the writ could be amended by inserting the words, "At Special Term at Chambers."

The Court said no. If Mr. SNEBLEY insisted upon the point he must decide it in his favor, because, technically and strictly speaking, he was right.

Mr. SNEBLEY disclaimed any wish to practice on technical principles, but the example as to technicalities had been set by Mr. VANDERPOEL. His client had rights which would suffer from any long delay.

Mr. SHAFFER asked the Court to hear him for a few moments. Mrs. VREELAND's interests would be greatly injured by any prolonged postponement. He was confident that if the Court would hear the facts of the case it would be instantly disposed of so far as this tribunal is concerned. The only question was one of jurisdiction.

Judge INGRAHAM—I decide in your favor, Mr. SHAFFER; the writ is insufficient, and I dismiss it.

Mr. SHAFFER—But the delay will be terrible to our client.

Mr. VANDERPOEL said this writ being dismissed he would obtain another, and have it made returnable before the next General Term of the Supreme Court which sits on the first Monday of November next.

Mr. DOUGLASS A. LEVIENE, another of Mrs. VREELAND's counsel, said such a postponement as that would be cruel. His client was almost in a state of starvation. She had commenced the abandonment proceedings in good faith before Justice MANSFIELD. He, counsel, was acquainted with all the facts and he knew that her cause was a righteous one. A delay until November next would be ruin to her and to her daughter.

Mr. SHAFFER—Yes, your Honor, and this husband is well able to pay, and ought to pay, for the support of this one wife of his.

After some further unimportant discussion, it was finally determined that, all technical objections being withdrawn, the case should proceed on Thursday next at 11 A. M. In the meantime Justice MANSFIELD is directed to make a further and amended return.

The New Building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

This fine building, on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, is nearing completion. The interior is rapidly assuming a finished appearance, corresponding to the exterior in style and solidity. The rooms are large and high, supported by heavy posts of wood, carved and polished. Nearly in the centre of the building is the lecture-room, which will be exceedingly attractive. It occupies a part of two stories, the upper one being made into galleries running around three sides. Its ceiling is now being handsomely frescoed, and before long the woodwork will all be finished. As this hall will hold about 500 people, the Association propose to let it for any appropriate purpose when not used by themselves. The gymnasium is in the rear of the front entrance, and only requires the necessary apparatus to be complete. It is quite high, roomy and airy. The remaining apartments, reading-rooms, parlors, class-rooms, &c., are much alike, being wainscoted and fitted throughout with chestnut and black walnut. The two upper floors are divided into about thirty studios, which are nearly ready to be occupied, and which are all let to prominent artists of this City. One or two of the stores on the ground floor have also been rented. On the third floor is an ample library-room in which workmen are now fitting shelves and galleries. The entire interior arrangement of the building is well planned and convenient in every respect. It will be ready for occupation in October.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of calendar 12 M.

Nos.
7—Oddil vs. National City Bank.
8—Halloway vs. Stephen.
9—Stewart et. al. vs. Tabor.
23—Marble et al. vs. Alfaro et al.
46—Weaver vs. Whitbeck.
49—Griscom vs. Wright.
53—The People, &c., Commissioners of Sinking Fund vs. Marienneg, Treasurer, &c.
59—Hubbard, Jr., vs. Bradhurst.
62—Nelson vs. Blanchfield.
63—Same vs. same.

Nos.
92—Baker vs. Goodenough
100—Winchell vs. Peck.
101—In the matter of Benj. W. Fairchild.
134—Webb vs. Webb.
127—In matter of petition of Stuyvesant, &c.
128—Wilgus, &c., vs. Cowles, &c.
136—Buddensnik vs. Frost.
137—Scott vs. Fall.
138—In the matter of Thos. Taylor, a lunatic, &c.
146—Wilber vs. Biddle.
154—Frazer et al. vs. Young et al.
157—Kingsland vs. Hills.
163—McArthur vs. Vail.
164—Blount vs. Blount.

Call No. 169—Sampter et al. vs. Sherk.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
3413—Bernheimer vs. Muller.
3418—Heerbrandt vs. Javon.
3322—Cropsey vs. Turner.
3433—Masterton vs. Pierce.

Nos.
3434—Stillgreen vs. Cummings.
3435—Paraguay vs. Demosell.
3436—Rechten vs. Bruns.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 9.

By Judge Cardozo.

McVicker *vs.* Ross, &c., Harris *vs.* Ross, &c., and Williams *vs.* Ross; motions for the appointment of a receiver and for removal of Hon. Wm. F. Allen, &c., denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 9.

By Judge McCunn.

Elizabeth S. Lilienthal *vs.* James R. Kelly et al.; motion granted.

Henry M. Field *vs.* James Stewart; motion granted.

William R. Sulger *vs.* Frederick Young et al.; motion granted without costs.

Thomas Orden *vs.* Alexander Muir et al.; motion granted.

Tobias Hanna *vs.* Anton Kraushaar; motion to stay proceedings denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 9.

By Judge Daly.

Peter Verbout *vs.* Sarah Ann Verbout; divorce granted.

Bostwick, Receiver, &c., *vs.* Beiser & Monck; in this case Judge DALY has rendered the following decision relating to proceedings by receivers:

OPINION: DALY, C. J.—The result of the decision of the Court of Appeals in this case is that the relief must be limited to the claim of the judgment creditor, for whose benefit the suit has been instituted by the plaintiff as receiver of the judgment debtor, and if there are other judgment creditors of the defendant Beiser, under whose judgments the plaintiff has also been appointed receiver, that the plaintiff must institute a new suit upon every judgment under which he has been appointed, to enforce any equitable right which the plaintiff in that judgment may possess, to have it satisfied out of the property which Beiser transferred to Monck by the assignment. The parties being the same, this may be done as well by the filing of a supplemental complaint as by a new suit. It is to reach the same fund, and by the one who can alone sue to have it applied in satisfaction of all the judgments in which he has been appointed receiver of the property and effects of the judgment debtor. It is said by the Chancellor in Candler *vs.* Petit, 1 Paige, 168, that if the original bill was sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to one-third of relief, and facts subsequently occur which entitle him to other or more extensive relief, he may have such relief by setting out such new matter in the form of a supplemental bill. The new matter subsequently occurring here is the appointing of the plaintiff receiver in other judgments recovered by other creditors, and which are, at least presumptively, entitled to be satisfied out of the property which the Court has held to have been fraudulently assigned. The delay in making the application is excused. The plaintiff supposed that the law was as we held it to be; that he was entitled to recover in the action as it stands, the whole of the assigned property, and to make distribution of it, in satisfaction of the other judgments, under the direction of the Court, returning the surplus, if there should be any, to whoever, under the direction of the Court, was entitled to it. The Court of Appeals have held the law to be otherwise, but the Judge who delivered the opinion of the majority of the Court says that his conclusion formerly was different; that is, as I understand it, that he entertained the same view of the law entertained by the Court, and upon which the plaintiff acted up to the final decision of the Court of Appeals upon the reargument. This is an ample excuse for not making an application, which the plaintiff might, under the circumstances, reasonably presume to be unnecessary. The motion is therefore granted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Mr. Justice Nelson.

IN ADMIRALTY—GOLD CONTRACT.

Daniel Huntley et al. vs. *Jeptha Leathe.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel on a charter party to recover a balance of freight. The charter party was made at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 7th December, 1863. The vessel, which was British, was at Halifax, and bound for Liverpool, thence for New-York, Porto Rico, or other ports of British West Indies—thence to return to New-York, unload, and take in cargo for Halifax. The freight, as stipulated, was $850 a month, payable in sums, and, at times, as specified—"all payable in gold or its equivalent." On the return of the vessel from the West Indies to New-York it was agreed to cancel the charter party on payment of the freight then due. The amount, as liquidated by the parties, due on the 25th of July, 1864, was $1,795 18 Nova Scotia currency, in gold. That sum on this day was equivalent to $4,627 46 in the currency of the United States, which was claimed by the libelant. The Court below refused this sum, and rendered a decree for $1,795 18 United States currency, with interest.

This, we think, was error. The contract to pay in gold, even if made in the United States at the time, was lawful, as has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States; and, of course, is so when made at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the remainder of the agreement to pay, in the alternative, an equivalent, which we also deem lawful, may well justify a decree for this sum, which it is admitted by the parties, or at least is fully proved to be $4,627 46 United States currency.

The decree below is reversed, and a decree to be entered for libelant for the above sum with interest from the 25th of July, 1864.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Donohue and Cooke; for respondent, Messrs. Benedict and Benedict.

COLLISION.

John Nesbit et al. vs. *The Schooner Village Gem.*—NELSON, C. J.—The collision in this case took place about 9:30 o'clock in the evening of the 30th of October, 1862, between the sloop *Diamond* and the schooner *Village Gem*, some half or three-quarters of a mile below Piermont Dock, on the west side of the North River, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards from the flats. The wind was from the south, or south southwest, and tide ebb. It was a clear moonlight night. The *Diamond* was going down the river on her larboard tack, close hauled on a course to the west shore, or flats; the *Village Gem* was coming up the river, with the wind free, near the western shore. The *Village Gem* struck the *Diamond* on the port quarter, near midships, and sunk her. On the part of the libelants, it is claimed that while the *Diamond* was on this larboard tack, and before she had run it out, the *Village Gem*, instead of giving way, and passing her stern, attempted to pass her bow, which produced the collision. For the *Gem*, it is insisted that the *Diamond* was on her starboard tack, on a course toward the east shore, and suddenly, before running out this tack, came about, and thus produced the collision. The proofs are contradictory, and, perhaps, irreconcilable. The Court below adopted the position of the libelants, and decreed in their favor. The question is one purely of fact, and is so nearly balanced, if we were disposed to differ with it, the case is not one that would justify a reversal. But we are inclined, upon the proofs, to concur with the Court below. Their weight is with the position of the libelants. As the *Village Gem* had the wind free, or nearly so, it was her duty to avoid the other vessel; and the only excuse set up is the sudden and improper navigation in coming about, in close proximity to her. This position, we think, is overborne by the testimony in the case. Besides, it is incredible that the *Diamond* should make this manœuvre within some two hundred yards of the western shore or flats which she had just left, having run out that tack. The Captain of the *Gem* says, that when he first saw the *Diamond* she was standing to the west, near the flats, and then tacked and stood eastward, and he thought she would go clear; but when he looked again, she was coming about close to him, under his starboard bow. He says he was not over two hundred yards then from the west bank. Again, he says he knows where the middle of the river is, and that the collision was two-thirds of the way from the middle to the west edge of the channel. According to this account, the *Diamond* could hardly have got under way, after she left the west shore, when she tacked again for it. The account is so incredible that it requires more support than is found in the proofs to entitle it to much weight in disposing of the case.

Decree below affirmed.

SALVAGE.

Lewis Jones et al. vs. *The Steamship Delaware.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover salvage for rescuing the *Delaware* from impending peril while lying off South Edisto Island. The steamship *Perit*, belonging to the libelants, was on a voyage from New-York to Savannah, and discovering the *Delaware* blowing off steam, and a flag of distress set, ran down to her, and ascertained that her boiler had given way, and, at the request of the Captain, attached a hawser to her, and towed her to Savannah.

The Court below allowed the *Perit's* master and crew $2,500 for salvage services. As this allowance depends, as to the amount, upon the exercise of sound discretion, we are not inclined to interfere with it.

A point is made that the Court erred in not charging the cargo with its portion of the amount allowed. No such point is made in the answer; and, besides, the owners were responsible for the sea-worthiness of the vessel, for the want of which the disaster to the *Delaware* occurred.

Decree below affirmed.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Donohue and Cooke; for claimant, Mr. Hogeboom.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

REFILLING AN EMPTY CIGAR BOX.

The examination of Louis Frey, cigar dealer, of No. 589 First-avenue, who is charged with refilling and selling cigars out of an old cigar box, in violation of the Revenue law, was postponed until Friday next.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Some interesting revelations were expected yesterday at the examination of Timothy Murray, Patrick Barnard and William Laird, who were charged with having cleaned and resold canceled revenue stamps in connection with several other persons. Contrary to expectations, however, nothing was proved against Murray and Laird beyond the mere fact that they had entered into the stamp business without being aware that it was violating the law. Assistant District-Attorney Jackson moved that they be discharged on payment of costs, which motion prevailed. It was then decided to dismiss the proceedings against Bernard, it being shown that he had not marked or canceled any stamps. Mr. Crawford appeared for all three prisoners. The examination of the other parties in the case will be commenced to-day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 9.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE WAR OF THE EXPRESS COMPANIES—IMPORTANT DECISION IN REGARD TO THE AMERICAN AND THE MERCHANTS' UNION CONSOLIDATION.

McVicker vs. *Ross et al.*; *Harris* vs. *Ross*; *Williams* vs. *Ross, &c. In re the petition of, &c., Haskin* vs. *Ross, and Wells, Fargo & Co.* vs. *Blatchford et al.*—The following important opinion in these cases was to-day rendered by Judge CARDOZO. The motion in all of them was made for the purpose of vacating, among other things, the order appointing Hon. William F. Allen receiver, and to have another receiver appointed in his stead. It was argued some time ago, and the decision reserved. The further facts are sufficiently stated in the opinion:

CARDOZO, J.—In the first three above-entitled cases a motion is made to appoint a receiver of the property of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and in them, and in the matter fourthly above entitled, I am asked to remove Hon. Wm. F. Allen from the position of receiver of a certain portion of such property to which he was appointed by an order made in the suit of Haskin *vs.* Ross, &c. I have concluded to deny these applications, except as hereafter stated, for the following reasons: I think that at this stage of the litigation the relief sought is, under the circumstances, unnecessary for the full protection of the plaintiffs, and would be a needless hardship upon some of the defendants. The amount of dissentients stock is quite inconsiderable in comparison with the large amount of stock which has acquiesced in the agreement of consolidation, and while I am of opinion that a dissenting stockholder in these joint stock companies, like a retiring partner in an ordinary partnership, is not to be obliged, certainly at all events in the absence of express agreement to that effect, to surrender his interest in the property to his remaining associates at an estimated valuation, but has the right to have the valuation actually ascertained by a sale in the only manner recognizable by law for closing up partnerships in the absence of express stipulations, yet the great disparity between the amount of stock assenting and that dissenting, and a just regard for the interest of all the parties concerned in the consolidated company, lead me to the conclusion that such an order should, and I think can now be made, without disturbing the present condition of affairs, as will make every discontented shareholder perfectly safe until a final decree can be made settling and adjudging definitely the rights of the parties. With that view, while denying the motion for receiver and vacating the injunctions issued, except so far as to prevent any attempt to forfeit stock of dissenting shareholders, I shall do so only on condition that the defendants furnish a bond with sureties, to be approved by one of the Justices of this Court, conditioned that upon the final judgment all the property which belonged to the Merchants' Union Express Company, and which was transferred to the consolidated Company, shall, if so required by the judgment, be delivered into the custody of the Court through such officer for that purpose as it may appoint, and also that in case, by use, lapse of time, or otherwise, any of the property shall have diminished in value, then to make the same, by a payment in cash, up to the full value to be ascertained as hereinafter mentioned. This, I think, will protect everybody, without doing harm to any one. The plaintiffs have no absolute right, though it is very common, and indeed most usual to do so, to have a sale at the commencement of the litigation—as soon as the property has been handed over to a receiver. Their right, if they are entitled to have the property sold, is to have it sold when they have recovered judgment. All that they can claim is that the property shall be preserved until judgment, so that their rights, as then ascertained and declared, may be enforced. I do not understand the case of Spicer *vs.* Harescup, decided by Judge Daly on the 30th of April, to which Mr. Sewell invited my attention after the argument, to conflict with the general rule that a sale is the only method of closing up a partnership if the partners cannot agree among themselves upon a division or some other method. I understand Judge Daly to have done substantially what I have determined to do here. He obliged the defendant to give security so that the plaintiff should be safe when final judgment was obtained. To carry my views into effect there must be a reference to James M. Sweeney, Esq., to ascertain and report all the property of every name and description and the value of each item, which belonged to the Merchants' Union Express Company, and which was transferred to the consolidated Company, and upon the coming in of that report I will fix the amount of the bond which the consolidated Company must give as a condition of retaining the property, pending the litigation, thus in effect constituting them receivers' *pendente lite*. I have intentionally avoided expressing any opinion on the merits or on the various questions discussed before me, believing that in the view I have taken of the present necessities of the case, I ought to leave them to be disposed of upon a regular trial. Respecting the application to remove Judge Allen from the partial receivership which he holds, I think it sufficient to say that while I do not mean to be understood as approving the method which the parties took to procure that receivership, yet, in view of the fact that the receiver is the officer of the Court and under its control, and that the gentleman who holds the position is personally wholly unobjectionable, and might very well have been selected for such a trust in a perfectly proper and legitimately-conducted proceeding, I do not think that it is necessary for me to make any change at present. This leaves only the case of Fargo, &c., *vs.* Blatchford, &c., in which the plaintiffs seek to have the consolidation agreement confirmed and to restrain the suits brought to impeach it, and in which they ask the continuation of the preliminary injunction which has been granted. It may be doubted whether that bill can be sustained; but I do not think it necessary to determine the question, because, after the disposition that I have made of the other cases, and in view of the fact that the defendants in this suit can obtain any affirmative relief that they may show themselves entitled to, whether of the character demanded in their complaints in the other cases or otherwise, and that the litigation will be presented in a more convenient form than if conducted in many suits, no harm can be occasioned by continuing the injunction in this case, and, therefore, I think it best not to interfere, on a mere motion, with the temporary order, but to leave the defendants to the more solemn and regular course of a demurrer, if they see fit, instead of litigating the whole merits of the controversy, as they can do, in the convenient form which the plaintiffs afford them by this action, to insist upon their right to a determination of the legal objections which they make to the complaint. An order to carry these views into effect may be prepared by either party, and will be settled on notice; and either party may make such suggestions, for my consideration, as he may desire respecting the provisions of the bond, and the order of reference hereinbefore mentioned. The costs of the motions will be costs in the causes and abide the event thereof.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

VANILLA BEAN BURGLARS.

The premises No. 70 William-street, occupied as a drug store by T. B. Merrick & Co., were entered in a felonious manner with false keys on Sunday afternoon, by Edward Stein and James Thompson, who were seen to enter by Maggie Cullen and leave with two large bags in their possession. Subsequent examination led to the discovery that $800 worth of vanilla beans had been stolen. Both of the accused were arrested and arraigned yesterday before the Magistrate, who committed them for trial on the complaint of Wm. R. Thurston, Jr., one of the employes in the store.

LARCENY OF MONEY.

Patrick Cummings, of No. 2 Franklin-street, lost $50 in cash on Sunday while in the company of Margaret Flynn, of No. 36½ Baxter-street. The woman was arrested and confessed to taking the money, and was held for trial by the Magistrate.

THE WHISKY SWINDLERS.

Joseph Robinson, *alias* John Johnson, and Patrick Weir, who were arrested recently for swindling down-town merchants in various ways, notably in the case of Messrs. Jones & Jarvis and Stockwell & Martin, were arraigned yesterday before the Magistrate. The evidence not being complete, the prisoners were remanded.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

James Cooney, of No. 351 West Twenty-fifth-street, made a complaint yesterday, stating that Sunday night he was standing on the corner of Twentieth-street and Ninth-avenue, when he was approached by a man who, suddenly snatching his watch from his pocket, broke it from the chain and ran away with it. Cooney however pursued, and the fugitive being captured, gave his name as John Ward. When arraigned he pleaded not guilty, but was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

Daniel O'Brien, 30 years of age and living at No. 339 East Forty-seventh-street, was arraigned on a charge of outraging the person of Sophia Liebtenfeldt, aged 9 years, on the 5th of July last. The complaint states that the outrage was committed in a house corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, where the child had been sent to gather chips. The accused denied the charge most positively, but was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions.

LARCENY.

Margaret Martin, a colored woman, was arraigned for stealing clothing valued at $50 from Esther Rudman, No. 112 Columbia-street, and as a portion of the property had been found in her possession, she was committed in default of $500 bail for trial.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

Bridget Brough and Ann Grady, for stealing $5 from Mary Cavanaugh, were committed for trial in default of bail. John McClellan charged James Haningan with assaulting him severely. The latter was committed. Charles Smith snatched a pocketbook with $2 from Julia Semplar in Grand-street, and was sent therefor to Blackwell's Island for six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 9, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	125
25,000	do..........s3	124⅛
10,000	U.S.5s.10-40 C.s3	115⅜
7,500	U.S. 5-20 C.'62..	125
500	do.....small	124⅛
700	do. ....small	124⅜
110,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	122⅝
66,000	do c	122⅝
3,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	112¾
2,500	do..............	112⅝
50,000	Tenn. 6s, n......	54¾
10,000	do...bet. call	54½
5,000	Tenn.S.6s, ex c. bet. call......	61½
3,000	N. C. 6s, n.,.....	51⅛
4,000	Missouri 6s.....	87¾
25,000	N.Y. St. B.L.R	109
6,000	Col., C. & Ind. C., 1st M......	83¼
10	Continental Bk..	100
10	Cent. Nat. Bank.	111
25	Fourth Nat. Bk..	104¾
100	West. U. T.......	39
200	Pacific Mail......	86⅝
300	Adams Express..	59⅛
20	U. S. Ex.........	69½
600	New-York Cen....	211⅛
200	Harlem R........	165
600	Reading..........	97¼
400	do..........	97⅜
100	Mich. Central.....	132
400	Lake S. & M.So..	108⅜
650	do.........	108⅛
10	Panama R........	260
1000	Clev. & Pitts....	108
800	Chi. & N. W.	91⅛
400	do...........	91⅜
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	98⅜
400	Chi. & R. I. R....	116½
200	Mil.& St. P. R....	84¾
100	do..........	84⅝
400	do..........c	84¾
100	do..........	84⅞
450	Mil. & St.P.Pf....	91¼
400	P. Ft. W. & Chi.	153⅜
20	do..........	154
200	Ohio & Miss......	32¾
200	do..........	32⅝
30	N. J. Central.....	105⅛
300	do..........	105⅝
100	H. & St. J. R.....	121
100	H. & St. Jos. R.Pf	128⅛
100	C. C. & I. Cen. R. bet. call......	35⅛
100	do..........	35

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C...	125
25,000	do.........s15	124⅛
3,500	do..........b3	124⅞
206,500	U.S. 5-20 C. '62.	125
3,500	U.S. 5-20C.'65.s3	122⅛
$117,000	U.S.5-20,C.'65. new........	122⅛
7,000	U.S. 5-20 C,'67....	122⅛
15,000	do..........b3	122⅛
800	do..... small	122

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. S., x c....	61¾
20,000	Tenn.St. 6s, n..	54⅜
2,000	do............	55
3,000	Va. St. 6s, x c..	57
20,000	N. C. S. 6s, n..	51⅛
10,000	do..........s60	50½
3,000	Mich. S. 2d M..	93⅛
2,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. G. bds.......	97
1,000	Col.,C.& Ind. C. 1st M	83⅛
100	Merchants' Bank	129
10	Merch. Ex. Bank.	118
10	Fourth N. Bk....	105
5	Ninth Nat. Bank	115
100	West. U. Tel......	38¾
100	do..........b3	38⅞
200	Pacific Mail......c	86⅝
200	do..........	86⅜
200	do..........	86⅝
20	Del. & Hud. Can. bet. call......	128
100	Wells-Far.Ex.....	21
100	N. Y. Cen........	211¼
200	Harlem R.........	165¾
200	Reading R........	97⅜
500	L. S. & M. S.....	108⅝
200	do..........	108⅛
100	Clev. & Pitts.....	107⅜
200	C. C. & I. C. R...	35
50	Chi. & N. W......	91¼
100	do..........b4	91⅜
500	do..........	91⅜
100	do..........b30	91⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	99⅛
400	do..........	99½
200	do..........	99⅝
500	Mil. & St. P. R...	84⅞
600	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	91⅛
100	do..........	91⅜
400	do..........s4	91⅛
100	New-Jer. C.......	105¼
300	do..........	105⅜
300	do..........	105⅛
100	Alt. & T. H.	36
100	Chic. & Alton....	165
100	Ohio & Miss. R...	32½

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$25,000	N. C.St.6s,n.b3	51
100	Cum. Coal.....b30	34⅝
100	Canton Co.......	59⅛
100	Adams Ex........	59⅛
200	West. U. T......	38⅝
100	Pacific Mail.....	85⅜
100	Hudson R.........	187
200	Reading.........	97⅛
100	L. Shore& M.S.b3	108⅜
100	Ohio & Miss. R..	32⅜
100	Chi. & N. W....b3	90⅜
100	Rock Island......	116⅛

MONDAY, AUG. 9—P. M.

The week opens on an easy market for Money, and a dull and somewhat lower feeling in Gold and also in the Public Funds. The last-named, however, were steady at the close of the day, and some of the Gold-bearing Bonds, like the 6 ₱ per cents of 1881 and the 5-20s of 1867, scarce for immediate delivery. There is supposed to be a *short* interest in 5-20s and other United States Bonds, both here and in London and Frankfort, the same interest being at work in all three markets to depress Bonds abroad and at home, and to stiffen Gold in New-York. On the other hand, one or two New-York houses are believed to be *long* in Bonds abroad and at home, and *short* of Gold here. The business of the day in the Public Funds is lighter than usual, and the 5-20s of 1867, the standard issue of the market, was ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. cheaper at the close than on Saturday, and at the same time the sales of Gold were ⅜@½ ₱ cent. cheaper. The transactions of the day 136¼@136⅛@136@135⅞@135⅝ ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the volume of business registered at the early Board was quite inconsiderable, but prices on the Western Railway list were firm and on the advance, and the New-York Roads and Pacific Mail comparatively strong; so that at and after the Second Board the general range of quotations was higher than on Saturday Afternoon, and several of the Western Stocks decidedly buoyant. The Southern State Bonds are less active than last week, and the Tennessees and North Carolinas weaker.

The foreign Exchanges are quoted firm in rates to-day, but without much actual business for cash. The chief transactions are in the way of settling London credits for Foreign Merchandise imported into New-York from South America, the Indies and China. The prevailing rate of settlement is 110⅛ ₱ cent., 60 days on London. Other business is done at 110@109⅞ ₱ cent. net, 60 days, and 110¼@110⅜ ₱ cent. short sight. The shipping engagements for Gold Coin for the week thus far spoken of are small. One or two parcels of Gold bars, recently received overland from California, will go forward this week.

After the late Board the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street, in front of the Exchange, as compared with Saturday afternoon. Gold is weak, and is reported to feel the influence of private Export orders for Grain received by Cable to-day. In the Railways the speculation of the day ran upon the Northwests and the St. Pauls; Northwest Preferred sold as high as 102; the Common, 92; the St. Paul Common, 85.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	115⅞	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	125	124¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	122⅝	122⅜
American Gold Coin	136¼	135¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	55½	55
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57
Missouri Bonds	87½	87½
North Carolina Bonds, new	51¼	51⅛
New-York Central	211¼	211⅜
Reading Railway	97⅜	97½
Chicago and Rock Island	116½	116⅜
Northwest Common	91⅝	91¾
Northwest Preferred	97¾	100⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107¾	107½
Pacific Mail Company	85⅝	87
St. Paul Preferred	91¼	92¼
St. Paul Common	84¼	84¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	32½
Hudson River	187	186½
Harlem	165½	165½
Lake Shore	108½	108¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	124¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	124⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	123⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	125
5-20 coup., 1864	123¾
5-20 coup., 1865	123¾
5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	122⅛
5-20 coup., 1867	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1868	122⅜
10-40 reg	112⅝
10-40 coup	115¾
6s Currency	111

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	101
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	101
Ill. Canal bonds, '70..	99
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99
Ill. War Loan	99
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	98⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73..	95
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78..	93
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	61⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	54⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup...	57
Virginia 6s, new bds..	60⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds..	91
North Carolina 6s	55
North Car. 6s, n. bds..	51
South Car. 6s, n. bds..	62
Missouri 6s	87⅛
Mis'ri 6s, H.& S.Jo.Iss.	90
Louisiana 6s	70⅛
Louisiana 6s, levee bds	64
California 7s	128
Connecticut 6s	99
Rhode Island 6s	99
Alabama 5s	62
Alabama 8s	92
N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.	108¼
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	100⅛
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal. '72..	102
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73.	103
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74.	103
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75.	102
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77.	102
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78.	102
N.Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75..	98
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76.	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	143
Merchants'	127⅛
Mechanics'	140
America	143
City	200
North River	90
Merchants' Exchange	118
Leather Manufact'rs.	185
Seventh Ward	112
Commerce	125
Ocean	100
American Ex	114
Bank of the Repub	119¾
Hanover	108
Irving	110
Metropolitan	135
Nassau	105
Shoe and Leather	140
Corn Exchange	129
Continental	99¾
St. Nicholas	115
Imp. and Traders'	135
Park	170
Central National	110
Fourth National	104¾
Ninth National	113
Tenth National	105
Oriental	150
Gold Exchange	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s., sub	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	98¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	100
Cleve.& Tol. Skg. F..	99
N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	98
N. Jersey Cen. 2d M..	100
N. Jersey Cen. n. b...	95
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101¼
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	97⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879...	95½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880..	82
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888..	76
H.R.7s.2d M., S.F. '85.	103
Harlem 1st M.	101
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M..	98
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	98
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90
Alt. & T. H. 1st M....	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d M pf...	82
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	77
Chi. & N. W. S. F....	92½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	91½
Han&St.Jo.L.Grants.	107⅛
Lack. & W. Bonds....	95
Del. L. & W., 1st M..	99
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.....	83⅛
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs.	77
Gt.Wes. 1st M., 1888..	84
Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893..	80
Gal. & Chic. Ex.......	95
Chi. & R. Is. 1st M...	99
Chi., R. I. & Pac......	94½
Morris & Essex 1st M	98⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	96
Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	84
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74
Chic. & Alt. 1st M....	99
Ohio & Miss. 1st M...	94
Ohio & Miss. Con.....	82
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91⅛
Peninsula R. R. Bds..	92
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	103
Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	91⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Mar. & Cin. 1st M....	90¾
Chi. & Mil. 1st M...	87
Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	83
Col., Chic. & I. 2d M.	80
N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	96
Tol., Peoria & W, E.D.	83
Cent. Pac. Bds........	96⅛
Cle., P. & Ast. N. B..	91
Iron Mountain Bds...	81½
Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Monday, Aug. 9, 1869.

General balance Saturday		$92,708,294
Gold receipts	$609,460	
Gold payments	108,818	
Gold balance		78,158,722
Currency receipts	$521,677	
Currency payments	751,311	
Currency balance		14,744,879
General balance		93,516,931

Included in Gold receipts—Customs, $540,000.

The Treasury Office will purchase at noon on Wednesday next, Aug. 11, $2,000,000 United States 5-20s of any description offered under seal at the lowest prices, and also on Thursday, Aug. 12, $1,000,000 additional. The proposals to sell this three millions will probably test the extent of the surplus of Bonds on the market ready to be sold to the Sinking Fund at the going rates. Some weeks ago, in July, the offers to sell were much in advance of the real anxiety to sell, a good many proposals being made above the market, either by way of advertising the parties making the proposals, or to create an exaggerated impression of the supply on the market ready to be sold. But last week the case was reversed, and there was barely four millions in proposals sent in for the supply of two millions in 5-20s.

The *Evening Post* makes the following notice this afternoon of the first bale of new Cotton received in this market:

> "The first bale of cotton of the new crop arrived here Saturday night last by express from New-Orleans, and was consigned to Messrs. WOODHOUSE, SOUTHMAYD & RUDD, of No. 147 Maiden-lane. The cotton was raised on the ranche of JOHN MCALLEN on the Rio Grande River, Texas. It was sold at auction, and brought 50 cents per pound."

The Foreign Trade returns of the United States for eleven months of the late fiscal year—July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869—which have just been rendered from the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department, illustrate even more emphatically than the previous report for ten months of the year, the extensive employment and absorption of United States 5-20s and other American Stocks in the settlement of the balances created by the differences between our regular Import and Export Commerce. Compared with the corresponding eleven months of the previous year, the tables show that our Exports, (reduced to Gold value,) fall short $109,000,000 of the Gold value of Foreign Merchandise marketed in the United States, for the eleven months, whereas last year the difference was only $63,000,000. But more singular to remark, last year we shipped, net, $68,000,000 in Gold and Silver, in settlement of balances, bringing the account $5,000,000 in favor of the United States, whereas this year we have shipped only $33,000,000 leaving the large sum of *seventy-six million of dollars* as the value of United States 5-20s, &c., employed or remitted in liquidation of our trade differences, exclusive of the Gold Interest collected here on the previous holdings of United States Bonds abroad.

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES—ELEVEN MONTHS.

Imported in Foreign Goods, in gross		$379,279,245
Reëxported out of Bond, &c		9,612,629
Total as for United States markets		$369,666,616
Goods in bond, June 30, '68	$47,725,511	
Goods in bond, May 31, '69	56,290,507	— 8,564,996
Foreign Goods taken for consumption		$361,101,620
Exported in Dom. Produce, Gold value		251,674,402
Balance		$109,427,218
Exported in Dom. Bullion, &c	$38,732,278	
In Foreign Bullion, &c	12,588,075	
Together	$51,320,353	
Less Foreign Imported	18,279,245	
Net outgo of Specie		33 041,108
Apparent balance against United States.		$76,386,110

Comparison with Previous Year.

Eleven months.	1868–69.	1867–68.
Goods for Consumption	$361,101,620	$318,158,062
Produce Exported	251,674,402	254,269,098
Balance Exclusive Specie	$109,427,218	$63,888,964
Net Specie Outgo	33,041,108	68,898,728
Apparent Balance	$76,386,110	*$5,009,764

*In favor United States.

The telegraph reports from Albany that Justice PECKHAM, of the Supreme Court, to-day confirmed Mr. ROBERT H. PRUYN (representing the Ramsey Administration) as Receiver of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, as against FISK, Jr., and his commission from Justice BARNARD. The wonder of Wall-street is to know what the Erie people really wanted with this Road.

The failure of the extensive Dry Goods house of Messrs. BOWERS, BEEKMAN & CO., currently rumored on Saturday, is confirmed to-day, and their liabilities of all classes are reported over $2,500,000. The embarrassments leading to this failure probably date back to the year succeeding the close of the war, and to advances then made to Woolen Mill owners and other Domestic manufacturers.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY COMPANY, MAY 1.

Cut of Road East of Mississippi River		$19,865,269
Advances to Burlington and Missouri Company		1,495,131
Material and Cash on hand		638,734
Total		$21,999 134
Present Capital	$13,825,025	
Funded Debt	4,794,250	
Sundry Accounts	616,638	
Income and Sinking Funds	1,537,013	—20,773,926
Advances West of River to be capitalized		$1,226,208
Proposed new capital 20 per cent		*2,765,005
For future expenditure		$1,538,797

*To be taken by old Stockholders at par and 50 per cent paid up by Sept. 1.

Income of 1868–'69 in gross		$6,846,525
At an expense of		3,390,111
Net earnings		$3,456,414
Interest, Taxes and Sinking Fund	$939,381	
Twenty per cent. Dividends	2,508,750	—3,448,131
Added to income surplus		$8,283

We call attention to an advertisement in another column of the closing of the books of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, for the purpose of enabling parties holding shares in the same to convert them into new stock to be guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the lessees of the former. For every 100 shares of old stock 171 shares of new will be issued. The fraction of three-sevenths of a share to which the stockholders are entitled will be converted into cash, and the proceeds, with other assets of the Company, be made the subject of a special dividend.

By the terms of the lease, the Pennsylvania Company assumes all the liabilities of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company of every nature, and pays in addition thereto, for 999 years, an annual rental to the stockholders of the latter $1,380,000 *free of Government tax*. This sum equals 12 ₱ cent. upon the share capital of the Company, which at the date of lease, July 1, 1869, was $11,500,000. The rental, capitalized, equals the sum of $19,714,285. New stock will be issued to this amount, upon which dividends, *free of Government tax* or of any other liability, are to be paid for the whole term of the lease, in quarterly payments of 1¾ ₱ cent. each. The dividends in this case, consequently, are in the nature of an interminable annuity, the quarterly payments of which are secured by railroads whose aggregate capital equals $50,000,000, and whose annual income, over and above all charges for interest, sinking funds, leases, &c., equals the sum of $5,000,000—a sum which is constantly increasing in amount.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning, says:

> "The anthracite coal production—the bituminous, too, for that matter—is very heavy, and steadily on the increase. The Reading Railroad shows an entire tonnage for the week of 129,074 tons, and for the year, 2,308,230 tons, against 1,949,203 tons to same date last year—an increase of 359,027 tons. The tonnage by the canal was 32,818 tons for the week, and 385,336 for the year, against 482,375 tons to the same time last year—a decrease of 97,038 tons. The entire tonnage of all the coal-carrying companies for the week, up to Thursday last, was 359,544 tons, against 179,542 tons in corresponding week last year—an increase of 180,002 tons; and for the year 7,155,593 tons, against 7,067,446 tons to same date last year—an increase of 88,157 tons. The increase of anthracite production to date may be set down as at least 200,000 tons. The market continues unsettled at high prices, and there is much newspaper advice to consumers of coal to hold out of the market a little while, and prices will certainly be lower. We happen to know, however, that some of these newspapers are not always the best informed on the subject. The demand for coal is very slack, and many of the operators will have to suspend their collieries for the want of orders, as consumers abroad refuse to pay the advanced prices. This is likely to create difficulty. Prices are entirely too high. If the still outstanding companies resume, it is well known that the price of coal will fall, and if the companies do not start, this holding back will only tend to run up the prices still higher."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. BONDS of CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

offer for sale at 90 (ninety) per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July.

The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment.

Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 9, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beeswax, pkgs	15	Tar, bbls	92
Cotton, bales	722	Naphtha, bbls	1,756
Cottonseed, bags	966	Petro., crude, bbls	1,890
Eggs, bbls	291	Petro., ref., bbls	9,886
Flour, bbls	18,141	Cut Meats, pkgs	161
Wheat, bushels	132,663	Lard, pkgs	100
Corn, bushels	49,867	Lard, kegs	50
Malt, bushels	1,224	Butter, pkgs	1,125
Oats, bushels	58,190	Cheese, boxes	10,093
Cornmeal, bbls	775	Tallow, pkgs	68
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	44	Lard Oil, bbls	50
Hemp, bales	33	Rice, pkgs	201
Hops, bales	367	Peanuts, bags	33
Hides, No	228	Starch, boxes	1,710
Leather, sides	7,573	Tobacco, hhds	362
Lead, pigs	830	Tob., bxs & cases.	1,150
Crude Turp., bbls.	130	Whisky, bbls	280
Spirits Turp., bbls	54	Wool, bales	1,488
Resin, bbls	3,144	Copper, bbls	14

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchant's Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Adelheim*, for Cork—23,381 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Gaetano*, for Penarth Roads—17,328 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Thos. Terry*, for Marseilles—120,206 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Eleanor*, for Bristol—250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,084 bbls. Flour, 10,168 ℔s. Lard, 74 bbls. Pork, 284,809 ℔s. Oil Cake, 2,001 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Die Heimath*, for Stettin, 105,328 gallons Petroleum.

By the ship *E. C. Scranton*, for Liverpool—1,310 bbls. Flour, 52,148 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *C. Grinnell*, for London—511 bbls. Resin, 50 hhds. Lamp Black, 420 boxes Clocks, 11,751 bushels Wheat, 12 tierces Tobacco, 58 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 pkgs. Prepared Corn, 694,418 ℔s. Oil Cake, 58 pkgs. Woodenware, 84 cases Champagne, 6,000 Staves, 31,500 gallons Sperm Oil, 3,008 bbls. Flour, 300 bales Hops, 3 boxes Toys.

ASHES—Pots are firm and moderately inquired for, at $7 37@$7 62 ₱ 100 ℔s. Pearls neglected and nominal.

COFFEE—Rio has been active and firm to-day, sales having been made of 4,000 bags by the *Green Olive*, 675 bags by the *Peggy*, and 178 bags by the *Wavelet*, within our former range. Other kinds have been quiet at unaltered figures. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Low grades have been in fairly active demand for immediate and forward delivery, particularly the latter, at a shade stronger prices. Other grades have been slow of sale, and without notable change in value. Sales have been reported of 1,306 bales, including 700 bales to shippers, 584 bales to spinners, and 22 bales to speculators. Also, 1,850 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for December delivery, on private terms; 1,000 bales do., January delivery, part at 26¾c.; and 250 bales do., December delivery, free on board at New-Orleans, at 27⅛c. ₱ ℔.—making the aggregate of the sales, since our last, 4,406 bales. The first bale of the new crop of Texas Cotton received on Saturday was sold to-day at 50c. ₱ ℔. Another bale, received to-day, is to be forwarded to Liverpool.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔	28	28¼	28½	28¾
Good Ordinary	30	30¼	30½	30¾
Low Middling	32¼	32½	32¾	33
Middling	33½	33¾	34	34¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	722
Receipts last week	2,362
Receipts preceding week	2,567
Receipts since Jan. 1	360,365
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	675,226
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	....
Exports since Jan. 1	174,824
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	358,568
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	23,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,306,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept 1, 1869	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,428,500
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	40,000
Estimated stock same time last year	72,510
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—An unusually brisk export demand has been noted for shipping brands of State and Western Flour, chiefly for Extra State, at an advance of 15c.@30c. ₱ bbl. The medium and better qualities have been moderately sought after at firmer rates. The available supply of the more desirable grades has been much reduced. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,500 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 90@$7 40; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 40@$7 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$7 10 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 29,500 bbls. Extra State, part to arrive, at from $7@$7 40, from dock and delivered; 2,000 bbls. Extra Western at $6 90@$7 25 ₱ bbl., all for export. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$6 50
Extra State	6 90@ 7 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 65@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 15@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 70@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri..	7 25@12 00

Southern Flour is in better demand at firmer and buoyant rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 bbls. at $6 70@$7 30 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$12 50 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in request at $6 90@$9 50 for Extras, ₱ 196 ℔s.; sales 530 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in more request at $4 45@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Cornmeal continues inactive at $5@$5 50 for Western, $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 175 bbls.

GRAIN—A very brisk export, with some speculative inquiry prevailed to-day for desirable lots of Wheat, which advanced materially, closing strong and buoyant, influenced, in part, by the more favorable foreign market advices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 368,850 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, $1 75@$1 85; Red and Amber Western, $1 73@$1 76½; No. 1 Spring, $1 73@$1 79, closing at $1 78@$1 79 for the best samples; No. 2 Spring, $1 56@$1 70, closing at $1 68@$1 70, for prime to choice Milwaukee; Amber State, $1 73@$1 76; White Southern, $1 85; Amber do., $1 75@$1 80, ₱ bushel. For prime California White—$1 85 was bid, but not accepted. A small sale of common was made at $1 72 ₱ bushel. Corn has been sparingly offered and has been in moderate demand at decidedly stronger prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 51,000 bushels at 85c.@$1 12½ for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 12½@$1 18 for common to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about $1 17 for the best, afloat; $1 17½@$1 20 for White, and $1 18@$1 20 for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Nothing really new in Rye, Barley or Malt. Oats have been depressed and lower, on a restricted business. Sales have been reported since our last of 40,000 bushels at 79c.@80c., nearly all at 79c., for sound Old Western afloat; 79c.@80c. for State, and 70c.@75c. for New Crop Southern, Jersey and Pennsylvania, ₱ bushel. The export clearances were 1,310 bbls. Flour and 52,148 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 3,008 bbls. Flour and 11,751 bushels Wheat for London, 1,084 bbls. Flour for Bristol, 17,328 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads, and 23,381 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. The Albany *Argus* gives the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in July in the years 1868 and 1869:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1868	6,000	190,000	1,125,000	....
1869	21,800	670,800	218,400	....
Inc.	15,800	Inc. 280,000	Dec. 1,093,400	Dec.

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st inst., inclusive, during the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1868	115,900	4,993,000	7,313,900	326,500
1869	163,600	6,993,200	2,473,300	11,800
Inc.	47,700	Inc. 1,999,800	Dec. 4,840,600	Dec. 314,700

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 447,660 barrels Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of July in the years indicated:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Canal opened	May 6.	April 22.	May 6.
Flour, bbls	54,000	115,900	163,600
Wheat, bushels	286,000	4,993,000	6,993,200
Corn, bushels	4,812,300	7,313,900	2,473,300
Barley, bushels	30,100	326,500	11,800
Oats, bushels	1,551,100	3,956,600	1,577,200
Rye, bushels	125,800	159,500	210,600
Malt, bushels	116,700	217,300	113,600
Feed, ℔s	......	......	4,144,900

The figures for 1865 cover 45,200 bbls. Flour, 2,811,500 bushels Wheat, 694,500 bushels Corn, 321,700 bushels Barley, 104,100 bushels Rye, 241,900 bushels Oats, 54,300 bushels Malt, estimated to have been detained on the canal by ice during the Winter of 1867 and 1868.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	*634,262	Barley	361
Corn	253,155	Malt	105,458
Oats	50,219	Peas	18,247
Rye	75,797		

* Including 347,391 bushels California Wheat.

HAY—Old North River Bale Hay has been inactive at 60c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. New continues in demand at from 60c.@90c. ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw has been in request and steady at $1@$1 50 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at previous rates, including American at 7c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old, ₱ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ ℔. The receipts were 367 bales; export clearances, 300 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been inactive and depressed within our former range.

MOLASSES—Has been in light request at steady rates; sales, 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 52c.@54c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@70c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a lighter offering of Spirits Turpentine noted, and with a moderate call for desirable lots, prices have shown more firmness, the range having been from 42½c.@43½c., and the closing quotations for merchantable 43c.@43½c. ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported of 175 bbls. within our range. The receipts were 54 bbls.; exports 250 bbls. Crude Turpentine has been quite dull at former rates. There were 130 bbls. received. Nothing of moment was done in Tar. Resin has been in fair request and rather stronger in price. Sales have been reported of 2,100 bbls. Strained to Good Strained at $2 25@$2 35; 140 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50@$2 55; and 291 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at from $3 25@$5 12½ ₱ 280 ℔s. The receipts were 3,144 bbls; and the export clearances 2,712 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@44c., chiefly at 43c.@43½c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 60@$3 65; Resin at $2 25@$10 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, at, in most instances, essentially unaltered rates. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 07½@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 77½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95; Bleached Sperm, $2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@$1 47½ ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been a moderate business reported, since our last, chiefly in Refined Oil. Holders have been generally firm in their views, notwithstanding the more liberal receipts. Crude Oil has been in some request, and quoted about steady at 17¼c.@17⅜c. in bulk, and 23c. in barrels, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were 1,890 bbls., and at Philadelphia, 1,080 bbls. The export clearances hence were 120,206 gallons, by the bark *Thomas Terry* for Marseilles. Refined Oil has been more inquired for at about 32¼c.@32½c. for Standard White here, and 31⅝c.@31½c. for do. at Philadelphia, prompt deliveries, ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported here of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, August delivery, on private terms; 1,000 bbls. do., first half of September, at 32½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., all September, at 32 13-16; 1,000 bbls. do., last half of September, on private terms; also, 11,000 bbls. do., August and September delivery, on private terms, ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 6,500 bbls. Standard White at 31⅝c.@31¾c. for early delivery, and 32c. for last half of August; and 100 bbls. Standard White, August and September delivery, at 32¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 9,886 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. The export clearances were 105,328 gallons, by the bark *Die Heimath*, for Stettin. Standard White, in cases, continues quiet at from 37½c.@39c., and Prime White at 38⅛c.@40c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been in moderate request at 9¾c. ₱ gallon; sales, 250 bbls.; receipts, 1,756 bbls. In cases it has been quoted at 15⅛c.@16c. ₱ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 90@$1 95, and for Refined, $2 15@$2 20 each.

PROVISIONS—There has been a very slow trade in all articles in this line to-day. Pork has been very lightly dealt in at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $33 12½@$33 25, closing at about $33 20, regular way, for New Mess; $33@$33 50 for City Mess; $29 25@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $31 75@$32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are quiet at former prices; sales have been reported of 170 packages, at 14¾c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21½c.@22½c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ ℔. Bacon has been dull, but firm; sales 93 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 16¾c.@16¾c. ₱ ℔. Lard continues inactive at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 325 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@20¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@18c. for City, and 19¾c.@19⅞c. for Prime Steam, ₱ ℔. Also, 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller August, on private terms. Beef has been inactive at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 160 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and heavy, including New Prime Mess at $18@$24; Indian Mess at $24@$30 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are inquired for at $25@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales 130 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese continue in request at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ ℔	37	@40
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ ℔	34	@36
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ ℔	25	@27
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ ℔	38	@40
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ ℔	33	@37
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ ℔	21	@24
State and Western, Common, ₱ ℔	15	@18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ ℔	15½	@16
Factories, fair to good, ₱ ℔	14	@15
Factories, common, ₱ ℔	10	@12
Factories, skimmed, ₱ ℔	7	@11
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ ℔	14	@15¼
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ ℔	12½	@13¼

SUGARS—A fair business has been reported in Raw Sugars at steady rates; sales, 1,417 hhds. Cuba, &c., chiefly at from 11⅛c.@13⅝c.; 1,230 boxes Havana at from 12½c.@14c.; and 110 hhds. Cistern bottoms at 8½c. ₱ ℔. Fair to Good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted steady at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12½c.; very good to choice do. at 12⅝c.@13c. ₱ ℔. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ₱ ℔. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c.@12½c. ₱ ℔. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13⅝c.@14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White at 14½c.@15½c., ₱ ℔. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12⅜c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c., ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in good request at prices ranging from 14c.@16c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 75,000 ℔s. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; also, 31,000 ℔s. Stearine at 18c.@20½c., and 25,000 ℔s. Grease at 11c.@14c., ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at $1 12 ₱ gallon; sales, 150 bbls.; receipts, 280 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite active, and quoted firmer to-day, particularly in the line of Breadstuff engagements. For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 12,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d.@2s., by sail, and 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d., by steam, ₱ bbl.; 125 bales Hops, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 600 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 7,500 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton. For London, 28,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7¼d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; 75 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9½d.; 52,500 bushels do., by sail, at 7½d., ₱ bushel; and 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, with 2,900 quarters Wheat at 6s. ₱ quarter; and 10 ₱ cent. added if to the Continent. For Hamburg direct, a North German bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For a continental port, between Havre and Hamburg, a Norwegian bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 10, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
GREEN BUSHES. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MYSTERIES OF CARROM, &C. Leading character by Mr. Whalley.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, &C. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Important news is received from Spain by the French Cable. It is announced that a reinforcement of 20,000 men will be sent to Cuba in September, and that in October the Cortes will assemble and proceed at once to elect a King.

A Carlist chieftian in Spain, BALANZETEQUE, has been captured and shot. Skirmishes between Carlist bands and the Spanish troops are reported by the cable, but no engagements of moment. Prisoners when taken are shot by the Spaniards.

GENERAL.

A reduction in the charges for messages over the old Atlantic Cable is announced to go into effect to-day. For ten words the charge will be 30s. sterling, or $7 50, gold, and for each additional word 3s. sterling, or 75 cents, gold.

Prince ARTHUR is expected in Canada on or about the 22d inst. He will land at Halifax from the steamer *City of Paris*; proceed from there to Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island; then to St. John, New-Brunswick; and thence, by the St. John River, to Fredericton and Quebec.

Among the bequests of the late PHILIP MARET, of New-Haven, is one amounting to one-fifth of his property, being about $146,000, to the Connecticut State Hospital, the income of which is to be applied in providing free beds for the indigent patients, giving preference to those incurably affected, if such are admissible.

The soldiers' monument in Plymouth, Mass., was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of 5,000 persons, among whom were the Governor of the State, and quite a number of other prominent men. The address was by Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine. The exercises took place under a mammoth tent. The procession was quite imposing, and included a number of military organizations. The Knights Templar and Odd Fellows participated.

OLIVER AMES, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, publishes a card in the Boston papers in reference to the report that the Pacific Railroad Companies have issued bonds, under the law, for 100 miles in advance of the completed line of the road. He declares that the Union Pacific Road Company have not sold as many bonds as they are entitled to issue, by over $1,000,000.

The Coroner's jury, in the case of the death of KATIE A. HOBBS, the victim of the Boston murder, have returned a verdict that she came to her death by being shot through her body by a pistol in the hands of THOMAS L. WHITE.

The dead body of MOWRY IRONS, who murdered his wife on the 21st of June last, at Burrillville, R. I., was found, on Saturday, in a swamp near the scene of the murder. He had evidently killed himself soon after killing his wife.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the proprietor of the Lake View House, Mr. PHILIP GILMARTIN, shot and instantly killed his son, THOMAS GILMARTIN, early yesterday morning, while the latter was attempting to enter the house, he being mistaken for a burglar. Mr. GILMARTIN is under arrest, awaiting the result of an investigation.

Yesterday afternoon the office and what rolling stock of the Susquehanna Railroad could be got hold of at Binghamton were siezed by a Sheriff, on the authority of a writ by Judge BARNARD, of this City. Erie engines were also attached to the trains and Erie men put in charge of them; and JAMES FISK, Jr., as "Receiver," has appointed the Superintendent of the Erie Superintendent of the Susquehanna.

CHARLES C. LITTLE, of the law-book publishing firm of LITTLE & BROWN, of Boston, died at his residence, in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, in the 71st year of his age.

A petition is in circulation in Rutland County, Vt., praying the General Assembly to commute the sentence of HORACE R. PLUMLEY from death to imprisonment for life. PLUMLEY killed JOHN GILMAN, Jr., on the 1st of August, 1868, in the town of Shrewsbury, and at the March Term of the Rutland County Court was convicted of the crime, and sentenced to be executed on the last Friday of September, 1870.

A party in a balloon left Meadville, Penn., yesterday afternoon for this City. They expect to make the journey within thirty-six hours.

The Utica Citizens' Corps are in camp at Saratoga. They number over fifty muskets. A large number of honorary members accompany the corps, among whom is Inspector-General McQUADE, of Governor HOFFMAN's staff.

A steam saw mill in Muskegon, Mich., owned by ROBERTS, CALKINS & HULL, was completely destroyed by fire on Sunday evening. The loss was from $50,000 to $60,000. The mill was insured for $20,000 in Western companies.

CHARLES P. WALDRON, a prominent and well-known citizen of Hudson, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy.

A fire broke out in the town of Yonkers, about midnight Monday morning, which destroyed all the property on an entire block bounded by four streets. The loss is estimated at $100,000, which is only partially covered by insurance. The sufferers are principally dealers in lumber and coal.

President GRANT, accompanied by Secretary FISH and General DENT, passed through this City last evening from Garrison's, on their way to Washington, where a Cabinet meeting is to be held to-day.

An attempt has been made to get General RYAN back in New-York. JAMES H. DAY, formerly Private Secretary to RYAN, arrived at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, where he is staying, on Friday, and gave him letters purporting to be from the Cuban Junta in this City, asking him to return immediately. RYAN, one dispatch states, suspecting that the letters were forgeries questioned DAY, and finally drove him to confess that they were. Then the irate General gave the Ex-Secretary a terrible horsewhipping, and was only prevented from doing dangerous injury by the interference of the bystanders.

The receipts of the Government from Internal Revenue sources continue very satisfactory, and on an average are much higher than the returns exhibited at this period last year. For some time past they have averaged about $600,000, and yesterday were within a fraction of $1,000,000.

The Common Council of Newark have adopted a resolution to commence an action against the Newark and New-York Railroad Company for a violation of the provisions of their charter of the City ordinance, by crossing Hamilton-street at such an angle as to practically destroy its value for public travel. The indignation that is generally felt by the people of Newark on account of the adoption by the Company of a higher rate of fare than that originally agreed upon is said to be the cause of these sudden demonstrations against the Company.

A mass meeting of German tailors, employed by wholesale clothing houses, who to the number of six or seven thousand are now on a strike, was held in the City Hall Park yesterday morning. Mr. YOUNG, the President of the Workingmen's Union, acted as Chairman, and the meeting was addressed in English and German by Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ROSEMAN, Mr. COOMBS, Mr. CASHMAN and others. The gathering numbered about a thousand people.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, Judge CARDOZO yesterday rendered an opinion in the matter of the Merchants' Union and American Express Companies' litigation, which has been so long before the Courts. The motion for the removal of receiver WM. F. ALLEN, and the appointment of another in his stead, is denied.

The examination into the alleged Weighmaster's frauds was continued before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday.

PRATT, the alleged Texas murderer, was up before Judge McCUNN, on *habeas corpus*, yesterday. After argument, he was remanded to the custody of the Marshal, and decision reserved.

Captain TUCKER, of schooner *Francis Satterley*, from Sagna, died yesterday morning at Fortress Munroe, at quarantine, of yellow fever.

There were over 2,000 pretty good beef cattle at the Communipaw yards yesterday, some of the very best of which were sold for 15½c.@16c. ₱ lb., net weight. But a great many good bullocks were sold for only 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., net weight, computing about 60 lbs. net ₱ 100 gross. Trade was fairly active at last week's quotations. And yet some sellers averred that prices had advanced a fraction of 1c. ₱ lb. Transactions in sheep are moderate at former quotations. The range of prices was said to be from 4¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., live weight. The supply of good sheep was limited, and does not seem to equal the demand. A great many poor sheep were not worth even 4c. ₱ lb. Lambs are moderate at 7c. @8¾c. ₱ lb., with selected at 9c., gross weight. The price of hogs continues steady at about 10c. @10½c. ₱ lb., live weight, and 12c.@12½c., dressed. A few sellers reported 13c. ₱ lb. for dressed hogs, but such were only retail lots.

The Virginia Republicans.

Our recent reference to Dr. GILMER's refusal to entertain a proposal made in behalf of the supporters of Gov. WELLS for a reunion of the Republican Party in Virginia, has elicited a letter which leaves the essential point in the question untouched.

Dr. GILMER recites the circumstances under which the nomination of Mr. WALKER took place, and the platform on which the victory was won, with the view of showing that the Republican principles and policy have triumphed. Upon this aspect of the subject the readers of the TIMES are well informed. They have been familiarized with the relative merits of the parties to the contest, and with the significance of its result. Our own sympathies have not been concealed. We sustained the position held by Mr. WALKER, and rejoiced that, by a combination of Republicans with liberal Democrats, he was elected on a basis which secures the complete and satisfactory reconstruction of the State. So far as the past is concerned, there is nothing at issue between Dr. GILMER and ourselves.

That gentleman, however, asks too much when he requires us to believe that the Republican Party in Virginia is not divided, and that the only "True Republicans" are those for whom he speaks. Whether he or Mr. JENKINS has the honor of being the Chairman of the "True Republican Committee" is to outsiders a matter of indifference. Each is, of course, more orthodox than his neighbor in his own eyes. The fact remains that there are two Republican committees; that a hundred thousand Republican votes, or more, were cast for WELLS; that a minority of Republicans made possible the election of WALKER. Dr. GILMER may close his eyes and protest that there is no Republican division. But here it is, plain and palpable. It cannot be denied or explained away.

Shall this division continue without an effort to heal it? Dr. GILMER says Yes. We say No. Mr. JENKINS, in the name of the Wells Republicans, made overtures with a view to a junction of the two sections. He proposed that two committees, representing these sections respectively, should meet and try to find ground of common agreement and common action in the future. Dr. GILMER refused and still refuses. He will not recognize the fact of division or the desirableness of reunion, if that be possible. In this respect he is wrong.

A hundred thousand Republicans, be they black or white, are entitled to recognition. Dr. GILMER and his Committee should hear what they propose. Their demands may be unreasonable; they may be such as the friends of Mr. WALKER cannot entertain. Still they should be heard. Not to listen to them is to concede to them a moral advantage which the Walker Republicans should not willingly lose.

The conference suggested might be futile. By consenting to it, however, the Walker Republicans would evince a desire to terminate division. If the effort succeeded, we should see a united party. If it failed, we should be able to fasten the responsibility of division upon the unreasonable section.

This course does not involve unfairness toward that large body of voters who abandoned their old alliances and united with Republicans to ratify an expurgated Constitution and elevate WALKER to the Governorship. Their motives and desires deserve respect. But the present union is understood to stand on the administration platform. Mr. WALKER has so declared, and Dr. GILMER now says the same. On this foundation the combination that has carried the State will probably control its affairs for some time to come.

But there is no unfairness to friends in listening to what opponents have to suggest. If the latter accept Dr. GILMER's interpretation of the Walker Party, a great point will have been accomplished. If they will not accept it, let the country know where rests the blame.

The Tailors' Strike.

A thousand tailors, who usually sit all day in constrained postures, with a "stitch, stitch, stitch" in their hands, and sometimes a worse "stitch, stitch, stich" in their sides, were out yesterday, sunning themselves in City Hall Park, breathing the fresh air, frisking under the foliage, hearing inspiring music from a brass band and eloquent words from popular orators, and groaning so heartily for their "tyrants," and cheering so lustily for themselves, as to do one's heart good at seeing their flow of spirits.

The less cheerful after-thought is that when the music that makes them so straight-limbed and firm has stopped, when their pipes are out, their beer drank, and they are at home, they are the poorer by the wages of a day or a week—for the strike is already of ten days' duration. Or, if they are sustained by levies on the earnings of *other* workingmen, in their own or other trades, these, too, have reflections as bitter; and often they query, no doubt, whether strikes really solve the labor question, or merely postpone it.

For that strikers often do *themselves*, at least, more hurt than good, is quite probable. Whether the interests of labor in general are benefited, is another question; but *they*, at least, often gain little more than the glory of self-sacrifice and the consolations of martyrdom. We are now, for example, at the opening of the tailors' busy season. Great employers and sub-employers have made large contracts for Winter clothing, and the journeymen, knowing this, through their unions demand thirty or forty per cent. advance in wages. The "bosses" refuse, whereupon the tailors throw down their needles, uncross their legs, put on their Sunday coats and tall hats, march in procession, make and hear speeches, and resolve to be "free." It is a busy moment, and the employers are in a strait. Very possibly they will yield—they have twice before yielded within six months. But they will hereafter do just as they always have done, namely, cut down prices again with the first slack work. And then comes in play the "black list," upon which very likely many of the three thousand tailors now on strike in New-York, Brooklyn, Newark, Williamsburg and Jersey City may already find their names. Strikers are usually first to be discharged in slack times, and last to be taken back in busy times. Take this fact, and with it the amount of wages lost by striking during a year, and the question recurs, do strikes pay?—and, especially, do they pay the strikers themselves?

But the tailors take high ground on this subject. They make it a question, not of business, but of political freedom—of liberty struggling against despotism. Tailors are radicals and enthusiasts everywhere, and fond of generalization. Everybody knows what the three of Tooley-street did. Shoemakers are the same, and it is a curious political and physiological study why their temperaments *are* the same in this matter. Is it that they have more time for consecutive meditation and comparison of ideas, by working together at their sedentary occupation, whereas their thoughts might be disconnected and jumbled by stirring about in more active employment? The burden of the speeches of yesterday was less of demand and supply, of needs, wages, and practical exposure of the insufficiency of the present prices, than of the great principles of independence; and their whole tone was symbolized by the motto on one of the banners—"No slavery in a free country." The throng liked to be called "slaves," and cheered the allusion; they liked to have the employers called "tyrants," and cheered that, too; but neither class is, thank Heaven, quite so tyrannical or so much enslaved here as in some countries.

Our belief is that one better remedy than strikes for the evils in many cases justly complained of is the formation of tailors' coöperative societies. One of these has already been started, and is doing excellent work, underselling rivals, and yet paying higher prices than they for labor. A dozen such would absorb all the tailors now out of employ, and give them good work *at their own prices*. We heartily wish that in some such way the distresses resulting from the present system, where there is constant bickering between capital and labor in the tailors' trade, might be avoided.

Fewer States and Greater Ones.

A Russian journal of some authority reports that the Czar is much disquieted by the project of Prussia to pierce the Isthmus of Schleswig.

To obviate as far as possible the embarrassments likely to result from such a step, the Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is doing his utmost to bring about a union of the States of Denmark and Sweden. In furtherance of these views the Czar determined to send Prince VLADAMIR to assist at Stockholm on the 29th of July, at the marriage of the hereditary Prince of Denmark and the Princess LOUISE, of Sweden.

If this be true we wish the Czar's scheme every possible success. There are too many States in Europe. The Italian and Prussian wars, by reducing their number a dozen or so, showed the direction in which civilization in Europe was moving. The railroad, the telegraph, and the newspaper have made the interests of each State more and more the interest of all, and every unnecessary frontier is an obstruction, a calamity.

There is a great economy in long lines of railway and telegraph; in the paucity of Courts and Custom-houses; in controlling large masses by the same laws; in establishing free intercourse with many markets. A Court for a small State is nearly or quite as expensive as a large one. The more States there are the more are national prejudices and jealousies cultivated, and peculiarities and differences of idiom perpetuated. A large State is a power, has a literature, a national spirit, does memorable things, breeds great men.

This is less true of small States. Neither Sweden or Denmark are capable of constituting a separate nationality. They have neither the population nor the territorial qualifications for such a *rôle* in Europe, and their relative incapacity diminishes annually. Together they might make a powerful State.

It is a pity that Spain and Portugal cannot see that they do not possess the material for two Empires.

Republican Organization in New-York.

The address of the "Union Republican General Committee" does one service well. It arraigns and convicts the two organizations in this City, which have been hitherto allowed to speak in the name of the Republican Party. Their real character has long been notorious. But in this address we have the testimony of men whose party fealty has never been questioned, and who portray with the fullness of knowledge and force of conviction the injury and disgrace which the rival Committees have brought upon the Republican cause.

Organizations which assert a right to use the name of the party and to control its patronage, should have some pretension to respectability of character and integrity of purpose. The Twenty-second and Twenty-third-street organizations can boast of neither. The Twenty-second-street Committee especially, while affecting regularity, takes pains to stifle the expression of Republican opinion. The authors of the address declare that under its management the Republican primaries are conducted fraudulently, and the rolls of Republican voters are manipulated to serve dishonest purposes. Democratic "roughs" are used to shape primary nominations; the rolls of voters are cooked to suit the exigencies of the moment; and the admission or rejection of delegates is governed by considerations which make fair play impossible. The whole business is a fraud and a farce. The Committee which is supposed to guard Republican interests is practically in league with Tammany, and sells Republican influence to the highest bidder. The rival Committee is less mischievous, simply because it wields less power.

The revelations furnished by the address will be useful if they arouse honest Republicans here to the necessity of taking the affairs of the party into their own hands. It will be for the next State Convention to withhold the sanction which alone makes the present "regular" Committee formidable, and to sustain any well-directed movement for rescuing the party management in this City from hands that bring upon it disgrace and defeat.

The Spanish Colonies in America and the United States.

It is now but too evident that a serious change in the relations of Spain with her American Colonies is impending. What those changes will be, precisely, it is difficult, and if it were not difficult, it would be indelicate, for us, perhaps, to predict. That Spain, however, can no longer afford to hold these American islands, is incontestable. Whether they revolt, or ransom themselves, or are sold to a foreign State, this is now pretty clear to all the world, that they are ripe and soon must drop from the parent stem. The Cuban revolt derives all its force from the weakness and poverty of the mother country, and time is fighting for Cuba.

In view of these facts—in view of the national prejudice against those islands passing into the hands of any other European State, and in view of the interest which the United States naturally has in a colony which may become an independent State, or even, in possible contingencies, a State of our Union, it may be as well for us to see what sort of neighbors we are to have if they achieve their independence, and what sort of a State they will make for us if we take them to our federal embrace.

In the first place, as to Cuba. She covers an area of 48,489 square miles—that is to say, a territory nearly equivalent to the State of New-York, whose area is 47,000 square miles. Her population consisted, before the present troublous days, of 1,359,238 souls, being less than a third of that of New-York, and about the same as that of Georgia. Of this population 764,750 were whites, 225,938 free colored, and 368,550 slaves, making an aggregate of 594,488 people of African blood. To the natural increase of the population must be added that of the recent coolie importations; but, in round numbers, the present population may be safely set down at 1,500,000 souls. Should events conspire, as they may, to make this island a candidate for admission to our Union, she would be entitled, under the present ratio of representation—assuming, of course, the liberation of the slaves—to two Senators, and probably twelve Representatives in Congress.

We come now to the commercial condition of Cuba, which, up to this time, has been exceedingly flourishing. The exports of the island, which consist mainly of its agricultural products,—namely, sugar, molasses, tobacco, coffee, rum, mahogany, dye-woods, drugs, copper, beeswax, honey, and so on,—annually reach, in time of peace, the value of from thirty-five to forty millions of dollars. They are paid for by imports principally from the United States, England, Spain, France and Germany, and above all by the grain, flour, fish, and so forth, of our own country. The exports of coffee and sugar alone now amount to above two hundred million pounds yearly. The havoc made by the war in sugar and coffee plantations is very great; but peace will soon repair these ravages. On the other hand, it should be remembered that not one-tenth part of the available soil of this fertile island is under cultivation. With American energy, enterprise and mechanical devices, its productiveness would probably be greatly increased. Besides these staples for export, fruits, rice and Indian corn are largely produced, mainly for domestic consumption.

Porto Rico, the other Spanish Colony in the West Indies, will, of course, follow the fate of Cuba. The area of this island is 3,969 square miles, and its population 615,574 souls, of whom 323,032 are white, 249,900 are free colored, and only 42,642, or but one in eight, are slaves. Porto Rico, like Cuba, has not a tenth part of its surface under cultivation, and yet its annual exports amount to between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. They consist chiefly of sugar, coffee, tobacco, rum, molasses, hides, drugs, cotton, cattle, cocoa, oranges, and such timber as ebony, logwood, lignumvitæ, mahogany and cedar. The island contains valuable minerals, especially copper, which are little worked. The imports during the last four years have been double the exports.

Should Cuba and Porto Rico, therefore, one day knock at the door of our Union they can at least bring with them, as a recommendation for admittance, the record of a high degree of commercial prosperity. Since 1830 the population of the Spanish Colonies has greatly increased, but their agricultural productiveness has more than kept pace with the growth of population. Their exports doubled between 1800 and 1830, and have doubled again between 1830 and the present time, and the annual products of Cuban agriculture and husbandry, including both exports and articles of home consumption, now amount to over $100,000,000. It is true that the present war has struck a hard blow at the Cuban sugar trade, not only by destroying crops, but by despoiling farms, breaking up organized labor, and ruining factories and machinery. It is true also that, since the Spanish Government owns comparatively little of the best land in Cuba, American enterprise will but tardily get a foothold there, even in case of annexation. Nevertheless, whatever the drawbacks, it is clear that the coming political changes in the Spanish Colonies will mark the beginning of a new and better era also in their commercial prosperity.

New-Zealand—England and Her Colonies.

The Duke of EDINBURGH, we learn from a cable dispatch, has left New-Zealand without according an interview to the Maori King, and that potentate has consequently refused to visit the Governor of the colony. We can quite understand the reluctance of His Royal Highness to being "interviewed" by an individual (not entirely free from the suspicion of cannibalistic proclivities) who has been doing all that in him lies to promote the indiscriminate massacre of English colonists. But from his seeking an interview with the Duke, it is to be presumed that he desired to make terms of some kind or another, and was ready to agree to a cessation of hostilities. If such were the case, an opportunity for a settlement has been lost, and nothing remains but the solution of the New-Zealand difficulty in one of two ways—either by the virtual abandonment of the greater part of the colony by the whites, or the extermination of the Maori race. It is evident from the tone of recent debates in Parliament, and articles in the English Press, that Lord GRANVILLE is to be sustained in his policy of leaving the colonists to fight their own battles, while still retaining for the Home Government and for the colonial officials sent out from England the supreme control of colonial affairs. We recently commented on the hardships which this policy inflicted upon the colonists, and the consequent probability that they would ultimately be driven into asking the protection of some other Power. And it now seems more likely than ever that such will be the case.

The question is one of the greatest importance, for not merely the fortunes of the comparatively insignificant settlement in New-Zealand, but the relations of England with her colonies throughout the world, are involved. The policy of the present Government on the subject is decided and apparently not likely to be modified. It is generally admitted in England now that the so-called "colonial system" has proved a failure, and the theory, first enunciated by a few "philosophical radicals," that the sooner the mother country is relieved from all responsibility with regard to her colonies, strictly so called—India and points of strategic importance like Gibraltar and Malta of course excepted—the better, is now gaining strength every day in the ranks of the dominant party. The future political development of Canada, the Australian colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, and even the British West Indies, cannot but be vitally affected by the mode in which the New-Zealand difficulty—a solution of which, one way or another, cannot long be deferred—is ultimately settled.

The advancement of science is certainly unfavorable to the interests of the criminal classes. No sooner had "an unknown man" committed suicide at an English railway station, with a portion of the spoils of the Ocean Bank on his person, than the cable apprised us of the fact and described the securities; and within ten days our Police authorities receive by mail a photograph of the corpse, which enables them at once to identify the accomplice in the theft, and consequently to place themselves on the track of the perpetrators. Mr. BOUCICAULT's celebrated photograph scene in "The Octoroon" was by turns praised as a triumph of imaginative ingenuity and ridiculed as a far-fetched theatrical sensation. But fact is fully as strange as fiction—even Mr. BOUCICAULT's.

The Nashville *Press & Times* and other Tennessee journals are gravely discussing a threat of the defeated STOKES that Congress will set aside the election of SENTER and place the State under a Provisional Government. They should make allowance for Mr. STOKES' necessities. He must say something, and a claim to the special favor of Congress may make his mortification more endurable. But there need be no fear upon the subject. Congress will no more think of meddling in Tennessee than of meddling in Ohio, if HAYES should be defeated. The right to interfere in the one case would be as great as the right to interfere in the other, and no greater. STOKES will gradually subside.

The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds.

OLIVER AMES, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, publishes the following card in the Boston papers:

> We see by an article in the New-York *Evening Post* of yesterday that it is suggested that the Pacific Railroad Companies have issued bonds under the law one hundred miles in advance of completed line of road.
>
> If this meant to apply to the Union Pacific Railroad it is entirely false. The Union Pacific Railroad Company have not sold as many bonds as they are entitled to issue by over one million of dollars. OLIVER AMES, President.
>
> BOSTON, Aug. 6, 1869.

LITERATURE AND ART.

M. LOUIS SALVADOR CHERUBINI, Inspector of Fine Arts, and son of the eminent composer, is dead. He was 68 years old.

A. M. GILBERT has just published in London a curious book about the country of TITIAN, and has revived an interesting and more than half-forgotten association of the artist's famous "Magdalen," painted for PHILIP II. A neighbor's daughter was acting as a model, and the painter kept her so long a time in a constrained position that at last she burst into tears. "Unluckily the incident was so appropriate to the subject that, far from shortening, it only prolonged the sitting, while the ruthless old painter, going himself without his dinner, transferred it to his canvas."

The *Athenæum* says:

> "It seems that no grand opera has ever been given in French in New-York. There is now some idea of introducing it with MEYERBEER's 'Prophète.' Liberal offers have been made to Mme. SASS and to M. ROGER, but they have been declined."

The death is announced at Milan of Professor AMERICO BARBIERI, author of the *Dizionario Enciclopedico della Musica*, and of a *Scienza Nuova dell' Armonia de' Suoni*.

The tomb of ANTONIO STRADIVARI has been found in the course of pulling down the church of San Domenico, at Cremona. The remains of the famous violin-player will be removed to the public cemetery, where a monument to his memory will be erected.

English Biblical critics are debating whether the glass referred to by St. Paul, through which his hearers saw darkly, was "a sort of semi-translucent slag, or one of our artificial crystals," or a mirror; whether it was a glass to be looked through or only into. The latter view is favored by Archbishop TRENCH.

RENAN, in his *Life of St. Paul*, says: "In everything a true ancestor of Protestantism, Paul has all the defects of a Protestant." He does not concede to St. Paul a superlatively high *morale*. "He was not a Saint," says RENAN; "the dominant trait in his (the Apostle's) character was not goodness. He was haughty, stiff, aggressive; he defended himself, asserted himself; he used some hard language; he held himself to be absolutely in the right; he stuck to his own opinion; he quarreled with various persons." And more than this, M. RENAN speaks of "jealousy" as the basis of his character, and even attributes to him at times something like deliberate misrepresentation. "We may fairly believe that more than once he (Paul) attributes to a private revelation that which he had learned from his seniors," quoting, as "a remarkable instance," St. Paul's statement in 1 Corinthians, xi. 23, as to the words in which our Lord instituted the Communion Service, where St. Paul says that he has "received of the Lord that which I also delivered unto you."

In a word, excepting only the thirteenth chapter of the First Corinthians,—the inspired panegyric on what our translators have called charity, as the highest of spiritual gifts,—a passage which M. RENAN admits to have gained and deserved a rank on a par with the discourses of our Lord Himself,—there is hardly one fragment in all the writings of St. Paul, to which his new French biographer accords any high spiritual rank. He places St. Paul below St. Francis of Assisi, and the author of the *Imitatio Christi*. He gives him only a great place among men of action, nothing more. This is his final judgment on the great Apostle of the Gentiles: "The first places in the kingdom of heaven are reserved for those whom a ray of grace has touched, for those who have adored only the ideal. The man of action is always a weak artist, for he does not make it his only aim to reflect the splendor of the universe; he cannot be a *savant*, for he moulds his opinions by political utility; he is not even a man of the highest virtue, for he is never irreproachable, the folly and wickedness of men forcing him to come to terms with them. Above all, he is never lovable; the most charming of the virtues—reserve—is forbidden him. The world favors the audacious, those who help themselves. Paul, so great, so honorable, is obliged to decree himself the title of Apostle. One is strong in action by one's defects; one is weak by one's best qualities. In a word, the historic personage who has most analogy with St. Paul is LUTHER. In both there is the same violence of language, the same passion, the same energy, the same noble independence, the same frenzied attachment to a thesis embraced as absolute truth."

There exists at Berlin an establishment for the education of young men devoid of means. A youth, aged 16, named DENNHAUSER, the son of poor parents residing at Schonenberg, has just been admitted under singular circumstances. He was sent from school as a stupid scholar, but having poetic tastes he employed his leisure time in developing them. His works have been chosen out of those sent by 130 applicants, and a prize awarded to him. They consist of a tragedy called "The Triumvirate," and a comedy entitled "Life on the Alps," and are to be produced at one of the Berlin theatres.

One of the Professors of the French Academy of Music recently received the following letter: SIR: My oldest daughter will die to-day because she did not obtain the first medal. My youngest daughter undergoes examination to-morrow. If a similar thing occurs you will be the cause of the death of my two daughters.—Mrs. X. The frightened examiner did his best.

The London *Spectator* thus cleverly and justly denounces what it terms the "Brummagen in Literature." It is apropos of a book of weak but expensively printed verse which has just made its appearance on the tables of the fashionable London booksellers:

> "If there be one thing which more than another would lead us to despair of the future of a special class of half-educated English people, it would be the kind of so-called poetry they will buy. Given, a certain number of verses clothed in mauve cover, red edges, and gilt vignette, and the publisher has no need to fear for his profits. The well-got-up book is the nineteenth century Brummagem substitute for the more genuine old china cups and saucers. It is not intended to be read. If opened it must strike the eye as moral, or pious, or pretty, but its use is to look well on the table, from which a well-worn Coleridge or shabby Milton would be dismissed as 'not fit to be seen.' It is a strong vice this, and a growing one; it is eating into the heart of our literature, in no way nipped by the bitter scorn of the more intellectual class. Contempt remedies nothing; and the class to which we allude is altogether too thick-skinned to feel its shafts. SHAKESPEARE fixed his eye upon these people and marked a circle impassable as fairy ring around them, when he wrote of those who.
>
> 'Give to dust a little gilt
> More laud than gold o'er dusted.'
>
> Their religion indeed is a pure Theism, but the one God they worship is appearance, and upon his altar they offer up a mighty holocaust—sham incomes, sham virtues, sham knowledge, sham position."

We have in this country perhaps a sufficiently large number of the devotees of Sham to excuse us for borrowing for the nonce the lively thunders of our London contemporary.

WAGNER's opera of "Rheingold" will positively be represented at Munich on the 27th inst. The work has been completed for some time, but it has not yet been represented, owing to the difficulty of its construction. One scene represents three naiades sporting in the water, and at the same time singing a trio. There has been great difficulty in procuring three *artistes* whose accomplishments combine singing with swimming; but, as the date of representation has been fixed, we suppose that this difficulty has been surmounted.

WASHINGTON.

Revival of the Swindling of Colored Soldiers—Secretary Robeson's Movements—Inspection of the Navy-Yards—The Mexican Commission—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 9.

Information has reached here to the effect that the swindling in the payment of bounties, back pay, &c., to colored soldiers, which was perpetrated so extensively last November by dishonest officials in the State of Kentucky, and which was then exposed by the newspaper Press, has been again revived, and is now in full operation. The names of the parties then implicated, and who are said to be in part the guilty parties now, were then forwarded to the Freedmen's Bureau here from the headquarters of Major-General THOMAS, but, for some reason or other, they were not punished.

TOUR OF THE NAVY-YARDS.

The Secretary of the Navy with Admiral PORTER and General SHERMAN will leave on Wednesday on the *Tallapoosa*, on a tour of inspection of the Navy-yards on the Atlantic coast. Mr. ROBESON is making himself thoroughly familiar with every branch of the service, and has already examined into the detail and working of the different Bureaus, it being his intention to exercise a more direct supervision of the work of Bureau officers than has been as a general thing done by his predecessors.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The tardy Mexican Commissioner has arrived, and the Commission will at once begin business. It is probable, however, that only one or two preliminary meetings will be held. There is no particular hurry about the matter, as the Commission has two years in which to settle all the questions before it.

ABSENCE OF JUDGES.

Practically the right of *habeas corpus* is denied the citizens of Washington at present. All the Judges of the District Supreme Court are absent, and no one can tell when they will return. A lawyer searched the district to-day for a Judge having jurisdiction, in order to bring a prisoner before him, but was unable to find one.

RELIGIOUS.

A new Unitarian congregation has been organized in this city, to be known by the name of "the Free National Church of Christ." It is designed that it shall be in every sense a free church. The first public service will be held next Sunday, when an eloquent preacher from Boston will discourse.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 9.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL HOFF.

There seems to be no doubt that important dispatches have been received here from Admiral HOFF, detailing the circumstances of the execution of American citizens at Santiago de Cuba, and the results of his investigations on that subject, which have been withheld for the present from publication. They will be laid before the Cabinet to-morrow.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.

Three $3 coupons of 1881, paid by the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, and received by General SPINNER to-day, are pronounced counterfeits. They are lithographed and badly executed.

THE INDIANS OF SOUTHERN KANSAS.

Representative CLARKE, of Kansas, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, has arrived in this city, after an extensive tour among the Indian tribes of Southern Kansas. Mr. CLARKE will have an interview with Commissioner PARKER to-morrow, when he will represent the actual condition of the Indians in that section of the country, and also suggest that measures be taken for the removal of the Osages further south, that being, in his opinion, a great matter of interest to the Indians and Government, as well as to the white settlers, over 3,000 of whom are congregated on the Osage Reservation. Mr. CLARKE states that the recent reports of disturbances on the neutral lands of Kansas have been greatly exaggerated, and that the people there are perfectly willing to submit to a legal adjudication of the title to the lands occupied by them.

ADDITIONS TO THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

The Secretary of the Treasury received to-day $75 from a resident of Boston, who says he cannot live without doing justice to the Government. He begs the Department, for his wife's sake, not to publish his act of restoration, but forgets to sign his name to the letter. Ten dollars have been received from Mound City, Kansas, to be credited to the Conscience Fund.

THE ECLIPSE—AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Commodore SANDS, who has charge of the Naval Observatory, has submitted the following to the Secretary of the Navy:

> UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY,
> WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1869.
>
> SIR: I have the honor to report that I have received a telegraphic dispatch from our observers of the eclipse at Des Moines, Iowa. Professor HARKNESS reports as follows:
>
> "We have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. We have 123 photographs of the eclipse, two being of totality, also a spectra of five prominences, no two of them giving the same lines; could see no absorption lines in the spectrum of the corona; it gave a continuous spectrum with one bright line on it. Professor EASTMAN's observations were also most successful. Professor NEWCOMB reports that no ultra-Mercurial planets were visible."
>
> Mr. F. W. HEYWARD left here on Friday morning, and arrived in Bristol, Tenn., in ample time for the eclipse. His special objects of attention were the duration of totality, and ultra-Mercurial planets. The circumstances attending his observations were extremely favorable. Mercury, Venus and Regulus were visible to the naked eye, but no ultra-Mercurial planet was seen. He has numerous notes of the phenomena, from which a full report will be made at this observatory. The sun was partially obscured by clouds, and owing to the use of a higher power than the observer was accustomed to, he failed to get a first and last contact. His other observations were entirely successful. I will have [illegible] report upon [illegible] from the observatory.
>
> Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
> B. F. SANDS,
> Commodore, Superintendent.
>
> Hon. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary Navy.

PERSONAL.

Señor MARISCAL, the new Mexican Minister, arrived here to-day, and has visited the State Department and left his credentials. It is probable that he will be received by the President to-morrow.

Dr. FRANCISCO GOMEZ DEL PALANO, Commissioner under the Claims Convention, also arrived this morning. Arrangements have been made for an early meeting of the Board.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL has returned to Washington.

NAVY.

Ensign William C. Strong has been ordered to the New-York Navy-yard from the 18th of September next. Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greely has been ordered to the *Nyac* on the 6th of September. Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris has been detached from the *Nyac* and ordered home.

Important Meeting of New-England Railroad Men—The Western Trade.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 9.

We understand that a meeting of railroad managers, interested in the late competition in freights to the West, will be held to-morrow to take into consideration the excessive competition which has been an injury not only to railroad enterprise, but to merchants and shippers also, whose interest lies in a regular and fixed rate of freight, rather than in those spasmodic fluctuations, born of railroad rivalry, which, while they sometimes carry freight at an absurdly low point, are as certain to be followed by [illegible] any temporary advantage that may have been gained. [illegible] as we are [illegible] freights to the West at the competing rates [illegible] among the [illegible] must hereafter [illegible] trade. The control which Mr. VANDERBILT assumes this week over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Roads, and through them of the transportation between New-York and Chicago, gives additional importance to the meeting of the railroad roads.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF ANTWERP.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, which left Liverpool July 29 and Queenstown July 30, reached this port yesterday. The news thus at hand is later by three days than was received, Saturday, by the Bremen steamer *Union*.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Concerning Art—Royal Encouragement—Santarelli and his Works—The Church of Santa Croce—American Artists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 20, 1869.

A word about art now and then may serve to relieve the monotony of the Italian political record. Italy is always well able to furnish this theme, for art here is never exhausted. It can hardly be said that the country now produces great works, such as distinguished the best periods of its history, but the art spirit is still alive, and cannot die in an atmosphere so congenial and with so much in it to nourish æsthetic sympathies. When every prosaic resource is exhausted the mind turns for solace to those ideals which time has left, which prove that a spark of the divine fire of invention has been given to man. There is a fierce thirst of the spirit which can only be slaked at such wells. Art fancies come out of that inexhaustible inner world which can no more be fathomed than the universe itself, in which God is forever an active creative force.

But perhaps this strain is a little too elevated for a letter which has for its purpose to give some simple facts about the progress made here in the sphere of art-practice, whether of studies or of production. Many foreign artists are always resident in Italy, principally in the two cities of Rome and Florence, and sometimes also at Milan and Naples. But the painters and sculptors of the country are always in greatest number, and give such character as it has at present, to the art of the country. Italian names, particularly in sculpture, were mentioned with distinction at the Paris Exposition, and the honors they carried off have stimulated to new effort, both by art-writing and work to find in the future greater fame and money profit. VELA and DUPRE are now known throughout Europe, thanks to the praise begun at Paris. The Italians look as eagerly to France for recognition for their art talent, as we in America formerly did to England for acknowledgment and praise of our literary merit. But as the field enlarges, the metropolis of criticism is removed, and goes to the place where the largest market is found for the best class of productions. Art can never flourish without commercial prosperity, or without that activity by which wealth is created. Genius may exist, but it cannot produce while it languishes for sustenance.

A visit made by the King not long ago to the studio of SANTARELLI, one of the best known among Florentine sculptors, has revived an interest in that branch of art. As is very well known, the tastes of VICTOR EMMANUEL run but little in the direction of books, and pictures, and statues, and the subtle delights of æsthetic and philosophic contemplations. Robust physical enjoyments have a greater charm for him, and to mount the war-horse or follow the dogs in the chase, are to the King sources of inexhaustible delight. The visit of the Sovereign, even of a considerable State, to an artist's studio, is not in itself a great event; but when such a one as this does it from a sense of duty, an impression is made.

SANTARELLI has lately completed the designs for the monumental doors of the Church of Santa Croce, which, for more than five centuries, have been wanting. The great valves are divided into a dozen large pannels, in each of which a subject taken from Scripture history is introduced. Although the artist has not attempted, in his design, to rival the extremely graceful and exquisitely minute details of the doors of Ghiberti, it is generally acknowledged that he has succeeded in introducing into his composition a good deal of truth, dignity and beauty of general effect. I believe that these designs are already adopted by the Art Commission, and as the Government has given a quantity of old bronze, in part the spoils of war, the doors will soon be cast and set up. The artist is fortunate, among so many rivals among his own countrymen, in being able to associate his name with a work which is to curtain the entrance to this holy of holies of the Italians. Santa Croce stands first among the ecclesiastical structures of Florence. Although less grand in its dimensions, and in the richness of its external ornaments, than the Cathedral, it is far before it in the interest and dignity of its historical associations. The precious dust of Tuscany's illustrious dead reposes here—the dust of those most eminent in the history of all Italy as well. The question of the disuse of Santa Croce as a place of religious worship, and of its reduction to a national pantheon, is under consideration; but I believe no decision as yet has been arrived at. The work of restoring the interior is going on, with a great many workmen employed, and the building is closed to the public. As the thick crusts of whitewash are carefully peeled off, great spaces covered with curious old frescoes are revealed. Judgment and care are necessary, and they are exercised in the progress of the work. Very few among those who have seen the whitewashed timber roof and walls of this building have suspected that they were covered originally with a picturesque monochromatic decoration. This is to be renewed in the old style. The monks, centuries ago, exhibited little judgment, and indeed a barbarous taste, in concealing, but happily not wholly destroying, so much of the art of the past; to be sure, less interesting for its beauty than for its quaintness. Those who have already seen Santa Croce who revisit it in a year from this time, will be surprised at the change which labor now going on is to bring about.

Of late years much has been done for new embellishment, but not less attention has been given to the restoration and preservation of the ancient monuments. The statue of David, by MICHEL ANGELO, has stood for nearly three centuries and a half in its present position in front of the Old Palace. A Commission lately appointed to examine its condition, has reported that time and the elements are beginning to do the marble serious damage. A crack has been discovered in one of the legs which has been gradually deepening, and it is the opinion of the committee that neglected a few years longer the statue would be likely to fall to the ground. So it has been recommended that this work of art, which has the value of a King's ransom, be removed to the National Museum, and after this remain under cover. A copy in bronze, already made, and exhibited at Paris is to be placed in the middle of the great square now in construction on the hill of San Miniato, overlooking Florence; one of the most superb positions anywhere to be found.

As for American art in Italy, most of our painters and sculptors established here—now about fifty—are taking their Summer rest. An account of what they are doing will be reserved for the time when with the return of the cooler days of Autumn, they once more resume their work. Mr. JACKSON has completed the model of his group for the Central Park, and it will soon be packed and sent off, to be cast either in Germany or America. The artist has labored with much energy, and has not made the public wait long with unsatisfied curiosity. Mr. SIMMONS has about finished in the clay his statue of ROGER WILLIAMS, for Rhode Island. A colossal bust of General GRANT, model from life, by this artist, will soon leave Rome on its way to the White House.

ANGELICO.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Freshest Facts Concerning Preparations for the Approaching Contest.

From the Daily Telegraph, July 28.

The Harvards rowed in their American boat on the Thames twice yesterday, and created a favorable impression. In the morning, about 11, the four went as far as the Crabtree only, and did not take any real work. In the evening, shortly before 6, they embarked again, and, starting against the commencement of the ebb, rowed, accompanied and led by KELLY in his skiff, to a point beyond the Ship at Mortlake, having taken one rest to break the not inarduous journey. Coming down with the ebb they rowed without a break over the whole four miles at a moderate racing pace to the landing place of the London Rowing Club, where, on disembarking, they showed some signs of having taken a pretty smart exercise. Their rowing presented no such marked difference from that ordinarily seen on the Thames as to produce or to warrant the more than half-expected sensation. A few peculiarities of position and style may be noticed. As a four the men are physically well and equally mated in size and weight. Mr. LORING, the bow oar, stands 5 feet 11½ inches, and there is not an eighth of an inch in stature between him and Mr. SIMMONS, the stroke, and Mr. RICE at No. 2. Mr. BASS, who pulls No. 3, stands 5 feet 10½ inches. As athletes, Mr. SIMMONS and Mr. BASS are the most remarkable men in the crew, both being firmly and squarely built, well-proportioned and strongly-knit men, marked by considerable dignity of mien. Mr. LORING and Mr. RICE are more of that wiry—not to say slim or attenuated—construction which, according to English notions, generally marks the average American. All are distinguished above the ordinary run of four-oared crews by evident hardiness, great strength of limb, and remarkable development of muscle; but they do not present that prominence of chest which gives the idea of those powers of endurance which are derived from the capacity and free action of the lungs. Mr. BURNHAM, the coxswain, has an appearance of sharpness and promptitude which fits him well for his duties. When seated in their long, narrow boat, the Harvards do suggest in some degree distinctions between themselves and the regular Thames men. Accustomed as they are to pay less regard to rowing costume than is fashionable among the *dilettanti* of the London clubs, they are almost as brown as FENIMORE COOPER's heroes of the Western wilds, and not much less romantic. Their arrangement in the boat is different from that of London fours. The stroke takes the water on his left, the bow that on his right hand. This is the custom on the Tyne, and has been practiced by all the Newcastle fours who, with CLASPER or belonging to his school, have been successful in their contests with the metropolitans on the London river. The American bow, it seems, prefers to work with his left hand uppermost, and the rest of the crew find no inconvenience in adapting themselves to his requirements. The journey up was not marked by anything worthy of notice. In the return, on a fair tide, the Harvards set manfully to work. Rowing evenly together, without actual flurry, although not without an occasional weak stroke by a single oar, they came down in a style that certainly entitles them and their chance to most respectful consideration. They work well forward, but are deficient in that swing back upon which the best English crews not unreasonably pride themselves. It is at the same time perfectly clear that the Harvards have not accustomed themselves to the vicious practice of relying solely on the work of the arms—a defect which was so glaring and so fatal in the case of HAMILL, the Pennsylvania sculler. Any more definite remarks upon their probable merits would of course, at this early stage of practice, be premature. With the advantage of such instruction and advice as KELLEY, who accompanied them in his skiff yesterday, can so well give, the American four will have, at the same time, all that encouragement which Englishmen can and will be ready to afford to their spirited action in undertaking this great match. They took, when off the Craven Point, thirty-four strokes per minute—a rate which will have to be much increased before the day of the actual race; this will be either on the 23d of August, or one of the three following days. Mr. TINNE and Mr. DARBISHIRE, of the Oxford boat, called on the American gentlemen, at the White Horse, on this, the fifth day after their arrival at Putney.

From the Times, July 28.

The Harvard crew were out yesterday for the first time on the London water as a complete crew, and various were the opinions expressed as to their capabilities. Their boat being made ready, the American oarsmen embarked shortly after noon from the London Club Boat-house, and paddled up to the Crab Tree, between Putney and Hammersmith Bridges, at low water, and turning round, rowed back to Putney. They were out again in the evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, and rowed up to Mortlake against the ebb tide, where they turned and rowed back to their boat-house, accompanied on both occasions by HENRY KELLEY, the waterman, who was sculling. Their boat when seen afloat is very different in appearance from the best English racing craft. She sits high in the water forward and aft—that is to say, at both ends—being comparatively low in the middle. The oarsmen appeared to be placed a long way apart, with a greater distance intervening between Nos. 2 and 3 than is usual in this country. Indeed, instead of all four men sitting equidistant, they sit, as it were, two and two. The coxswain, too, is placed at an unusual distance away from the stroke oar, and consequently the crew do not present that compact appearance that one is accustomed to see in an English four. Their boat can scarcely be said to carry them well, as she trims by the head, running her bows very deep at the end of each stroke, and riding unnecessarily high at the stern. The firm of J. and S. SALTER have been commissioned to build the Americans a racing four as quickly as possible, and they will row in whichever boat they think fastest. As regards the oarsmanship of the men but little can be said, because, in the first place, they are upon strange water; secondly, they have had no practice for about three weeks; and, finally, they are as yet unaccustomed to their boat, in which we understand they have only rowed once or twice before. Their pulling is slightly different from the English style, as it is somewhat shorter, with much less body swing, and is also very deep, whereas it is considered a *sine qua non* in this country to dip the oar very lightly. Again, all the men do not row equally well, although they are very nicely together. The President and some other members of the Oxford University Boat Club visited the Harvard oarsmen to-day to arrange about the match, but as the latter stipulated for smooth water and a calm day no definite selection was made for the day of the race, although it was agreed that it should be rowed on one of four days—viz.: either the 23d, 24th, 25th or 26th of August. The first-mentioned day would be highly inconvenient, the 23d of August being fixed for the second day's racing of the Thames National Regatta for watermen.

From the Morning Post, July 28.

The Harvard collegians went out in their boat yesterday for the first time since they have been in England, and their style of rowing, coupled with their extraordinary muscular development, has created the impression that they are a good crew, although rough and out of form; but it is a month to the time of the race, and ere that no doubt a wonderful change will take place. In the morning they went out for a short paddle, and in the evening to Barnes and back, accompanied by HARRY KELLEY, the ex-champion, who will be their mentor. Their boat is entirely of Spanish cedar—longer than ours, but flat bottomed and very roomy; in fact, just the class of boat to carry men of their weight and power. They have a good reach forward, and dash the boat along at a tremendous pace, but miss the first part of the stroke, although they keep good time. Two of the oars did not catch the water at right angles, but this is owing perhaps to the thowl cords being too high, and throwing the oar up and out of position as it comes forward for the stroke. One essential, however, they possess—the use of the legs—and keep their bodies in fine precision, both with swing and time; they feather also too low, but this will soon be got over, and no doubt they will shortly change their very heavy oars for lighter ones, which will be a great improvement. The Oxford crew ran down to Putney yesterday morning to have a look at them.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

British Parliamentary Debate on its Abolition.

In the House of Commons July 28, the greater part of the day was consumed by a debate on the Capital Punishment Abolition bill. Mr. GILPIN, in moving the second reading, made the usual punishment of death speech, which differed only from former speeches by its extreme length. He was seconded by Mr. R. N. FOWLER. Mr. J. D. LEWIS, who moved the rejection of the bill, cited against it the experience of foreign countries where the punishment had been abolished; and Mr. TIPPING, who supported him, argued that the punishment was the strongest possible deterrent, but was for reserving it for cases of cold-blooded murder.

Mr. Sergeant SIMON treated the question as one of juridical science, and maintained that the gallows did not answer the two principal purposes of punishment—to correct crime, and to deter others; but Mr. SCOURFIELD, on the other hand, held that it did answer what he thought the chief aim of punishment—the safety of society. And he quoted against the bill the saying of the Frenchman who did not object to the sanctity of human life being respected—"*mais que messieurs les assassins commencent.*"

Mr. HERBERT was unable to see his way to the abolition of the punishment of death consistently with the public safety; but he suggested that the Government should carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission by dividing the crime of murder into two categories, and reserving death for murders committed with malice prepense.

Mr. BRUCE, however, pointed out that both the late Government and its predecessors had found it impossible to do this, nor did he think that if there was to be legislation it could follow very closely the recommendations of the Commission. But though not prepared to consent to the bill, and holding the punishment to be just and powerfully deterrent, he admitted that the law was in a very unsatisfactory state. The action of the Home Office, which he explained and justified at length, he believed to be in harmony with public opinion, and the law ought to be made to correspond with it.

Mr. HENLEY avowed himself a convert to the abolition of this punishment by the experience of the good effects which had followed on previous relaxations of the law; but after some remarks from Mr. M'CULLAGH TORRENS and Mr. HADFIELD, the bill was thrown out by 118 to 58.

EUROPEAN HARVESTS.

Estimate of the Prospects.

From the Mark-lane Express, July 27.

Another brilliant week has further redeemed the present Summer from the bad character it commenced with, and, so far as wheat is concerned, it could not have been better, the occasional coolness experienced preventing too hasty a maturity of the grain, and, contrary to all expectations, we can announce that we are on the eve of harvest. Samples of ripe grain have been exhibited at market from the neighborhood of London of full average quality, though rather short. Others, however, have appeared thoroughly blighted from Essex, where, we hear, there is much of foot-rot, occasioned by excessive wet chills on a forward growth; others much blighted have been exhibited from the Fens. The well-drained loams will therefore, as usual, carry the day, and the excessively heavy as well as the light lands are to go short. Hungary has about finished with a good quality, but doubtful yield, as have Italy, the south of France and Spain; but there are yet complaints of backwardness and some rough weather in the north of Europe, while nearly the whole has yet to be gathered before we know what is our general stock of food. Prices as yet have stood remarkably well for the unexpected fineness of the weather; but there has been a decline generally of 1s. in this country, and about the same in France and Belgium. The barley and peas are said to be suffering for want of rain, as well as oats, potatoes, and many esculents; but there seem many indications that this is not far off, and our only hope is that it will be smart and transient, lest the main crop should suffer. Of the course of the crops in Europe we do not hear universally favorable reports; and though we would hope for the best, no great if any surplus is to be reckoned on.

MR. LONGFELLOW.

Conferment of the Oxford Degree of D. C. L. upon the American Poet.

From the Daily News, July 27.

Yesterday, after a year's unavoidable delay, the degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon Mr. H. W. LONGFELLOW by the University of Oxford, at a convocation specially held for the purpose of adding the name of this most cherished of American poets to the list of those worthies whom the University delights to honor. It was only through entirely accidental circumstances that the author of "Evangeline" and the "Psalm of Life" was prevented a year ago from receiving in his own person this tribute to his genius and character, and to the genius and character of the great English-speaking race of the New World, who have recognized in him the true scion of a long line of intellectual ancestors in the Old country. Mr. LONGFELLOW now joins a noble band of "Doctors," among whom several of his own illustrious fellow-countrymen have preceded him. He would probably have encountered a noisier, but certainly not a less cordial or enthusiastic, welcome at the hands of an undergraduate audience in the Sheldonian Theatre, in Commemoration week, than he did yesterday, when, in the depth of the Long Vacation, he was greeted by the smiles of a majority of ladies. Happily an audience in which the gentler sex predominates would naturally respond with the most delicate and vivid sympathy to the just praises of a poet whose manly strains are so pure, so tender, and so refined, and in whom the chivalrous respect for all that is most dear and precious in "the beauty and strength of woman's devotion," has found the sweetest of interpreters. Through Mr. LONGFELLOW, as on former occasions through Mr. MOTLEY and Mr. PRESCOTT in the field of history, our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic have paid us back in kind a part at least of the debt they owe to the literature of the mother country. Indeed, such writers as the Present American Minister in England and Mr. LONGFELLOW, make us debtors in our turn. Surely, if it be true that the whole earth is the tomb of illustrious men, it is equally true that the light and warmth of a great productive mind and great communicative heart are the common heritage of all civilized nations. At any rate, a MOTLEY and a LONGFELLOW are as much a part of the literature of England as a BYRON and a WALTER SCOTT of the literature of the United States. And at a moment when some questions that must deeply concern the future relations of the old and the new country are suspended rather than settled, as all good men on both sides must desire them to be settled, it is doubly pleasant to note how that inner sense of a common parentage, that strong family likeness, and those mutual affinities of taste and feeling, which survive all controversies and all separations, make themselves continually felt in many ways, whether in brotherly contest on the sea or on the river, or in the acknowledgment of reciprocal intellectual obligations, or in the exchange of University honors—and remind us on either shore of the great ocean that "blood is thicker than water," if not more binding than ink.

THE CARLIST CAUSE.

Some Account of the Recent Rising.

Paris (July 28) Correspondence London Times.

The Carlist risings in Spain can have taken no one by surprise. Though public attention has been absorbed in England by the Irish Church question, and in France by the elections, the Paris riots, the changes in the Ministry, the demand for liberal reform in France and the Emperor's message, yet it was well known that the Duke of MADRID, who has been residing for some time past in Paris, was determined, long before he issued his manifesto to the Spanish people, under the form of a letter to his brother ALFONSO, to make a bold struggle for the Crown. There was no concealment whatever of his intentions; and months ago there were exposed in shop windows of the Boulevard the old familiar caps worn by the Carlist troops of the Basque Provinces during the civil war, with the initials of CHARLES VII., surmounted by the Royal Crown, and sword blades with the words "*Dios, patria, y Rey*" inscribed upon them. People know also that agents had been casting about for money, and that one person whose name is signed to loan contracts is a near connection of the Emperor of the French. The Duke of MADRID, DON CARLOS, is the grandson of the DON CARLOS of the civil war; he was born, I believe, in Trieste, during the exile of the family after the Convention of Bergara which closed the war in the Basque Provinces. A few days ago he disappeared from his residence in the Rue Chauveau La Garde, not far from the Church of the Madeleine. Some said that he had gone to Fontainebleau, others that he had crossed the Spanish frontier, and there was a rumor last week that he had actually entered Pampeluna. This last, however, was absurd. Pampeluna, the capital of an important Province, is a fortified town with a considerable garrison, and this should in the first instance be gained over. If he has really penetrated Spain it would in all likelihood be by Guipuscoa or Navarre, near Sarre, the last French village in which his grandfather entered just thirty-four years ago. "At the moment we were about to set foot on the Spanish territory," says an enthusiastic follower of the Prince, who accompanied him from London, "an eagle, rising up from one of the rocks which surrounded us, soared majestically over our heads and took its flight to Navarre. 'It is a good augury,' I said to DON CARLOS, remarking that this symbol of victory seemed to have been placed like a sentinel to salute the return of the King of Spain into his States." We do not yet know which point DON CARLOS, the younger, has entered—if, indeed, he has entered—and whether he has been welcomed by any of the family of the same eagle. The presence of the first armed band in La Mancha may have been to divert the attention of Madrid folks from the frontier. The anniversary of the great patron of Spain, St. James of Campostella, was chosen for the enterprise—the 25th of July. Whatever may be said about the eagle, it does not augur well that the Carlists should have begun the contest in the place whence Don Quixote issued to do battle to the windmill. The first thing the band, which the (Spanish) Government journals fix at 500, and others describe as far more numerous, is to do is what the Liberators of last year did, and what insurgents now usually do, namely, to cut the telegraphic wires; and also, as invariably happens at the outset, the moment the regular troops appear, make a show of fighting and then disperse. We shall probably soon hear of risings in other parts, in the mountains of Catalonia and Navarre, and the south. It has been said that DON CARLOS has more partisans than people generally supposed in the army. I cannot say to what extent this is true, though it is certain that discontent prevails in it. The Carlist cause will assume a really formidable aspect only when we hear that a few regiments have "pronounced;" and I doubt much whether recent events are calculated to inspire unbounded confidence in the fidelity of the armed force. That the Spanish Government, with all its pretended security, is moved by these events I gather from the extreme measures it has adopted to crush the movement. Old laws of repression, dating from the reign of FERDINAND, are revived and put in force by men who have themselves been victims of exceptional and cruel measures. The law of April, 1821, with its Draconian provisions, has been again put in force, in spite of the protests of the Republican minority of the Cortes, Marshal PRIM has given up his intended visit to Vichy, and remains at his post, where, as may be supposed, he has plenty to do as Minister of War, and Minister of Marine during the absence of Admiral TOPETE. In Upper Aragon and Catalonia there is much agitation, and a rising is apprehended in various parts of these Provinces, to which strong reinforcements have been sent. It is, indeed, not likely that DON CARLOS would embark in a manifestly hopeless undertaking; but the accounts given by his partisans of the resources at his disposal must be greatly exaggerated. That he has funds to defray the first expenses of the rising is certain—some say he has been able to raise nearly half a million starling in Spain—but it is hardly credible that in the district of Tortosa alone there are now 12,000 men completely armed and equipped, and who in three or four days could occupy the principal point of the province; that in Cordova there are more than 7,000 in the same condition; or that, in the whole, DON CARLOS can count upon more than 60,000 men who, in detached bodies, in different parts of the country, could occupy the attention of the regular army until a few regiments were seduced, by the means usually employed in Spain, to abandon the Government. It was rumored a day or two ago that symptoms of insubordination had broken out in the celebrated fortress of Montjouy, which commands Barcelona, but the rumor is most probably quite unfounded. I need hardly insist upon its importance, if true.

HEAVY FAILURE.

The Dry Goods House of Bowers, Beeckman & Co. Suspends Payment—Liabilities $2,500,000.

A rumor prevailed on Saturday that the extensive dry goods house of Messrs. BOWERS, BEECKMAN & CO., No. 61 Leonard-street, had become involved. Yesterday morning the suspension of the house was announced, the liabilities being put at $2,500,000. The announcement created great excitement in commercial and financial circles.

The house was one of the heaviest in the City engaged in the business of domestic dry goods, and had long enjoyed the confidence of the mercantile community. The failure is ascribed to the great depreciation in the values of woolens, in which goods it carried on immense transactions. Much sympathy is felt for the firm among business men generally, by whom the house was regarded as one of the most enterprising and honorable in the dry goods line.

The members of the firm were busily engaged yesterday afternoon in making up their books, and in a few days they will be enabled to make a report of their condition, and the actual amount of their liabilities to their creditors.

THE PORT JERVIS TRAGEDY.

Burial of Mr. Swinton—The Murderer in Charge of the Sheriff.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Monday, Aug. 9.

The funeral of ALEXANDER SWINTON, the victim of one of WARREN FELLOWS' drunken orgies, was held yesterday afternoon. At 2 o'clock a large procession of the relatives and friends of the deceased assembled at the house of JOHN D. SWINTON, his son, where the body has lain since the fatal occurrence, and, after appropriate prayers were made by the village clergy, proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the funeral services were held.

WARREN FELLOWS, the murderer, was on Saturday transferred from the custody of the village authorities to that of the Sheriff, who employs two men to watch any movements tending to an escape, and to-day had a consultation with the physician in relation to his removal to the County Jail at Goshen. Dr. LAWRENCE, his physician, declares it will be impossible to remove him with any degree of safety in two or three weeks. The wound in the head of FELLOWS has suffered no suppuration, and up to this evening is but slightly inflamed, and as he has an iron constitution, the chances are that he will get well.

There is quite a feeling of indignation entertained against the man who accompanied FELLOWS on the fishing excursion, and was also with him during the altercation in front of SWINTON's store, in which he flourished his pistol and made threats of violence, because this man, who knew FELLOWS was dangerous when drunk, did not take him away, instead of letting him go in the store and leaving him. FELLOWS himself, since the murder, in tones of bitter anguish cried out, "Why, oh! why did my friends let me go in there? Why did they not stop me?"

Stabbing Affray in Jersey City.

JOHN ROTH and SEBALD HASCHWANDER were conversing at about midnight of Sunday before No. 23 Railroad-avenue, in Jersey City, upon the subject of carpentering. During the conversation HASCHWANDER censured the carelessness with which some of the timbers of the soap factory now being erected on Grand-street were placed, so that a man was killed recently by a falling piece. ROTH himself was engaged upon the building, and the censure stinging him, he returned an answer in angry tones. A quarrel ensued, which culminated in the stabbing of HASCHIWANDER. ROTH drew a knife upon him and plunged it to the hilt into his back. The stabbed man fell incenscious to the ground. Picked up and carried into the house by some friends, he lay there unimproved until yesterday morning, when he stated the name of his assailant and the circumstances of the assault. Upon the information given, the Police authorities went in search of ROTH, and yesterday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, took him into custody. He will be, this morning, taken before Recorder MARTINDALE. It is feared that the injuries of HASCHWANDER may prove fatal.

Movements of the President.

President GRANT returned from Garrison's to this City last evening, and immediately took the 9:20 night train for Washington. In company with Secretary FISH and General DENT, he rode down to the Jersey City Ferry, where all three crossed over unnoticed and took a special sleeping car. The President looked unusually well, and remarked in conversation that he had been much rested by his recent trip. To-day he holds a Cabinet meeting at the capital.

Missing Yachtsmen.

Great anxiety is felt in reference to the safety of those who sailed from New-York on the 31st ult., *via* Long Island Sound, in the little yacht *Sans Souci*, nothing having been heard of them at ports where they had arranged to meet D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., and other friends. If any one can give information in reference to the party he will please communicate with Judge INGRAHAM, No. 79 Nassau-street, or with Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, whose son was on board, at No. 50 Broad-street.

Disastrous Fire in Cherry-street.

About 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the building No. 273 Cherry-street, the whole of which is occupied by VAN TUYL & CO. for grinding sea coal. The flames found such inflammable material to feed upon that they spread with great rapidity, and completely destroyed the entire interior of the building, with all the contents, before they were subdued. The loss on stock and machinery is stated at $25,000, and on building at $6,000, and both are supposed to be covered by insurance.

The English Forgers.

Although it was announced on Sunday morning that CLEMENT HARWOOD and JOHN HATCHER, the English forgers, had voluntarily returned to England in custody of Detective IRVING, it appears that some parties interested in the prisoners or their money surmised that they were still within the jurisdiction of the American Courts, and that the announcement of their departure was merely a ruse to avoid proceedings for their release. Acting on this agreeable surmise, an attorney, who by some means appears as their counsel, yesterday made application to Judge MCCUNN, and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Superintendent KENNEDY, and commanding him to produce the prisoners before him to-day at 11 o'clock A. M. The prisoners sailed on Saturday last, as we have announced. Superintendent KENNEDY will make answer to the writ to that effect. He is in possession of their written request to be returned to England, and he can furthermore prove that immediately upon being arrested they made the same request verbally to Inspector DILKS. It is doubtless a horrible thing to see that $60,000 floating back to old England without having been ground beautifully small in our legal mills, but there is no help for it. The intense anxiety to preserve the sanctity of the law, as they put it—or to clutch the money, as the uncharitable phrase it—should have been born just three days sooner to be of service.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Fifth Day's Racing—Lobelia Wins the Hurdle Race, Nellie James the Two-Year-Old Purse and Narragansett the Sequel Stakes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 9, 1869.

The racing was resumed to-day, being the fifth day of the meeting. Again was the Association favored with delightful weather, and a brilliant assemblage of fashionables filled the grand stand to witness the exciting sport. Conspicuous among the turfmen assembled on the lawn, in front of the grand stand, were the members of the Atlantic Base-ball Club of Brooklyn, who this afternoon play a match with the Haymakers, of Lansingburg. The enjoyment of the sport was materially increased by a cooling breeze, which swept over the Course, and mitigated the sultriness of the atmosphere. The racing was of an unusually interesting character; the hurdle race resulting in a brilliant finish between those old opponents, *Lobelia* and *Mitchell*, the latter beating the young hurdler by three-quarters of a length only in 4:02¾. The two-year-old race was a most exciting one, for the favorite got bowled over in the most decided manner, and was absolutely last; Mr. BELMONT's filly *Nellie James* winning in splendid style from Major DOSWELL's filly *Midday*. The third race, the Sequel Stakes, was won by the favorite, Messrs. DENISON & CRAWFORD's magnificent colt *Narragansett*, in the fast time of 3:37¾; the despised *Invercauld* second.

THE HURDLE-RACE HANDICAP,

for a purse of $500 for the winner and $100 to the second, had only two runners—*Lobelia* and *Mitchell*—the former handicapped at 154 pounds, the same weight she carried at the previous hurdle race on the second day, and the latter at 130 pounds, which was five pounds more than he carried before. Still he was made the favorite, $100 to $80 being freely laid on his winning. He took the lead at the start, and led three lengths over the first three hurdles, *Lobelia* making a waiting race of it. At the fourth hurdle, half way up, *Mitchell* was only a length ahead, for the mare had closed up rapidly in coming round the homestretch turn, but the favorite quickly drew away and passed the stand three lengths in front. At the sixth and seventh hurdles, two lengths only separated them, and now the mare began to make her run, gaining steadily on *Mitchell*, and when the last hurdle was leaped both horses rose at it at the same moment. A magnificent race home now ensued, *Lobelia* finally winning by three parts of a length in 4:02¾.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, two miles, over eight hurdles, three and one-half feet high; for horses only that start in the second day's hurdle race; $500 to the winner; $100 to the second horse if three or more start.

James Thompson's b. m. Lobelia, 6 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, 154 pounds........ 1
C. Littlefield's b. g. Mitchell, 3 years, by Mickey Free, dam by Sovereign, 130 pounds........ 2
Time—4:02¾.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD RACE,

a dash of one mile for a purse of $500, with the five per cent. entrance money added, with a seven pounds' penalty for a winner, followed. The entries were J. MCCONNELL's br. c. *Chillicothe*, H. P. MCGRATH's br. c. *Harbinger*, A. BELMONT's ch. f. *Nellie James*, W. COTTRILL's b. f. *Cricket*, T. W. DOSWELL's b. f. *Midday*, and J. J. O'FALLON's br. g. *Kelso*. The subjoined pool will show the estimation in which their chances were held by the turfmen: *Chillicothe* sold for $1,400; *Cricket* for $470; *Midday*, $450; *Nellie James*, $370; and the field (*Harbinger* and *Kelso*) $160. At the start, *Chillicothe* jumped off in front, with *Cricket* close up, *Kelso* third, *Midday* and *Nellie James* next, and *Harbinger* last. In going around the turn, *Cricket* deprived *Chillicothe* of the lead, and as the quarter-pole was passed *Cricket* was a length in front, with *Chillicothe* half a length before *Midday*, and *Nellie James* fourth. They ran in this order for some distance along the backstretch, but on approaching the half-mile pole some changes of position took place; *Midday* assumed the lead, with *Cricket* and *Harbinger* close up, and the favorite fourth, evidently unable to live the pace the others carried him. As they turned into the homestretch, *Midday* was leading two lengths, with *Harbinger* second, and *Cricket* and *Nellie James* next. As they came up the quarter-stretch, *Midday* appeared winning in a canter, when suddenly *Nellie James* shot out from the ruck of horses, went up and challenged *Midday*, and quitting him with seeming ease, won the race by a length, *Midday* second and *Kelso* third. Time—1:46¼, which, considering the weight carried by the winner, (94 pounds,) was a brilliant performance.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, for two-year olds; one mile; winner of the Hopeful or Saratoga Stakes, 7 pounds extra; of both, 10 pounds extra. Entrance added.

A. Belmont's ch. f. Nellie James, by Dollar, dam Fleur de Champs, 94 pounds........ 1
Thomas W. Doswell's b. f. Midday, by Eclipse, dam Ninette, 87 pounds........ 2
J. J. O'Fallon's br. g. Kelso, by Voucher, dam by Epsilon, 87 pounds........ 3
Joseph McConnell's br. c. Chillicothe, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 90 pounds........ 0
H. P. McGrath's br. c. Harbinger, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, 90 pounds........ 0
W. Cottrill's b. f. Cricket, by Daniel Boone, dam Lillie Ward, 87 pounds........ 0
Time—1:46¼.

THE SEQUEL STAKES.

The third race was for the Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds; two miles; $50 entrance; play or pay; $750 added; winner of Belmont or Travers Stakes, 7 pounds extra; of both, 10 pounds extra. The following horses started: *Niagara*, *Narragansett*, *Invercauld*, *Thunderbolt*, *Legatte*, *Blarney Stone*, *Duffy* and *Athlone*. *Narragansett*, who was the favorite against the field, led from the start to the finish, and won easily by two lengths. All the horses were together during the first mile, except *Thunderbolt*, who sulked and threw his rider. *Invercauld* ran second in the last mile to the finish. *Blarney Stone* was second in the first mile, but finished third; the rest trailing. Time—3:37¾.

THIRD RACE.—Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds; two miles; $50 entrance, play or pay, $750 added; winner of Belmont or Travers Stakes, 7 pounds extra; of both, 10 pounds extra.

Denison & Crawford's br. c. Narragansett, by imp. Eclipse, dam Jessie Dixon, by Arlington, 110 pounds........ 1
R. W. Cameron's imp. br. f. Invercauld, by St. Albans, dam Eleanor, by Voltigeur, 107 pounds........ 2
J. J. O'Fallon's ch. c. Athlone, by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick, 110 pounds........ 3
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Niagara, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by Yorkshire, 107 pounds........ 0
C. F. Elwees' br. c. Thunderbolt, by Thunder, dam Verge, by Vandal........ 0
Bowie & Hall's b. c. Legatee, by Lexington, dam Levity, by imp. Trustee, 110 pounds........ 0
H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Blarney Stone, by Rhinodyne, dam Roxana, by imp. Chesterfield, 110 pounds........ 0
H. P. McGrath's br. g. Duffy, by Hunter's Lexington, dam Olio, by Oliver........ 0
Time—3:37¾.

The following are the entries and the betting for to-morrow's races:

Handicap—mile and three-quarters—*Corsican* even against the field, consisting of *Sanford*, *Nemesis*, *Julius*, *Sleety* and *Viley*.

Vauxhall is the favorite by long odds against *General Yorke* and *Abdel Kader*.

Lady Thorn arrived here this morning, and will trot on Friday against *Mountain Boy*.

Second Assembly District Union Republican Association—The Splits in the Party.

The regular meeting of this organization was held at No. 22 City Hall-place last evening, DENNIS MCLAUGHLIN, President, in the Chair. The meeting was very largely attended, and, after the reports of the Standing Committees had been read and approved, the attention of the meeting was called to the party manifesto issued by the Central Committee of the party styling themselves the Union Republicans. The Second Assembly District acknowledge the Twenty-second-street Committee and are determined not to support the new organization.

BASE BALL.

The Atlantics and Haymakers at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 9.

The Atlantics, of Brooklyn, came *via* the Troy boat, Sunday night, accompanied by about fifty friends, and created quite a stir on their arrival in the cars at Saratoga, at 9 o'clock. The Haymakers, of Lansingburg, arrived at 3 o'clock, and the game commenced at 4 o'clock, with the Atlantics at the bat, scoring eight runs, as follows: PEARCE, 2 runs; CHAPMAN, 2 outs; ZETTLEIN, 1 out, and the rest 1 run each. In the fifth inning, 6 runs were scored: PEARCE, 2 outs; FERGUSON, 1 out; the rest 1 run each, except MCDONALD. In the inning, 6 runs were made by CHAPMAN, FERGUSON and CRANE. The ninth inning closed with a total of twenty-five runs. The Atlantics outbatted their opponents, but their fielding was only mediocre. The batting of the Haymakers was poor, except in the sixth inning and CRAVER's home run in fourth inning. Their fielding was at times good, and at others bad. The Haymakers closed their ninth inning with a total of eleven runs.

About 2,000 persons were present, among whom was a crowd of noisy individuals. Each Club having won a match, a third and deciding one will be played soon. The following is the score:

ATLANTICS.	O.	R.	HAYMAKERS.	O.	R.
Pearce	4	3	McAtee	3	3
Smith	2	4	King	3	2
Start	0	4	Powers	1	2
Chapman	6	1	Fisher	3	1
Ferguson	4	2	Flynn	5	0
Crane	3	2	Craver	3	1
Zettlein	4	3	S. King	2	1
Pike	2	4	Bellin	5	0
McDonald	3	2	Bearman	2	1
Total	27	25	Total	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantics	8	3	0	0	6	1	0	1	6	—25
Haymakers	0	0	1	2	2	5	1	0	0	—11

Umpire—Mr. STOCKMAN, of the Irvingtons, of New-Jersey.

Merchants' Exchange vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.

These two Clubs played the first game of a series Saturday afternoon, on the Peconic's ground, Bedford, resulting in favor of Merchants' Exchange Club.

Merchants' Exchange	43
Western Union Telegraph Company	42

Umpire—Mr. MEDLER, of the Stock Exchange Base-Ball Club.

The *American Agriculturist* for July, contained an article classing the well-known firm of HUNTER & CO., of Hinsdale, N. H., with swindlers, and charging them with dealing in counterfeit money. This is the charge for which HUNTER & CO. have brought a suit for libel against the above-named journal, laying damages at $20,000. It seems evident that somebody is mistaken. HUNTER & CO. have been known for many years as extensive booksellers and publishers and can bring plentiful testimony that they are reliable and honorable business men. If not guilty of the crime charged, they have certainly much better grounds for damages than is the case in most newspaper libel suits.—*Springfield Republican, July 31, 1869.*

The Rutherfurd Park Hotel appears to be the grand centre of attraction just now to all lovers of solid comfort as well as to pleasure-seekers. The table d'hote is said to be the best in this vicinity, and what with riding, boating, bathing, fishing, &c., and at moderate prices, it would seem to be the very best place for Summer resort that we have heard of.—*Telegram.*

Beware of the Eggs which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with LYON'S INSECT POWDER, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park-row, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

TESTED BY EXPERIENCE.—Indorsed by science—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, from the breweries of Johann Hoff, Hamburg and Berlin.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

GENERAL TOPICS.—Description of the Great Fish Farm at West Barrington, Mass.—Anniversary Exercises at Burlington University—East and West; a Trip from Sacramento to Omaha—Exposition of Textile Fabrics at Cincinnati, Ohio—The Susquehanna Railroad War; Arrest of James Fisk, Jr.—Railroad Progress in Indiana—Action of the Indiana Legislature—The Solar Eclipse—The Hermit of Neversink—Death of Hon. Charles Allen—Eye and Ear Infirmaries—The Indiana Coal Measures—The Boston Murder—Ghostly Visitations.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Fruit-Growers' Club; Pruning of Grape Vines—The Cattle King of Illinois.

FOREIGN NEWS.—A Second Gunpowder Plot in London—The Oxford and Harvard Crews—Conflagration in Paris—The Case of the Fenian Prisoners—New Cable Project—The Carlist Rebellion in Spain—The Case of the American Consul at Glasgow—Nuremberg and the Inquisition Chamber—Earthquakes at Maori—The Anglo-American Boundary Line.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—The New Republican Organization; Address to the Republicans of the City and State—Philosophy of the Recent Elections in Virginia; Policy of the North toward the South—The Riots in South Carolina—The Kluklux Klan in Columbia—The Elections in Alabama and Tennessee—The Contest in Texas.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The Case of Rev. C. E. Cheney; Further Proceedings—Camp Meetings and Sabbath Breaking—Subjects to be Discussed by the Ecumenical Council.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—Tennessee and Its Moral—The Administration and the Debt—Parties at the South—The Next Republican Convention.

SCIENTIFIC.—Preservation of Meat—Action of Leaves on Carbonic Acid—Is the Death Rate Increasing?

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Last of the Five Points—Affairs at Quarantine—The New Post Office.

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

SMITH—TOTTEN.—On Wednesday, July 21, in Brussels, at the residence of Hon. Henry S. Sanford, resident United States Minister to Belgium, by Rev. C. E. Jenkins, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, GEORGE PUTNAM SMITH to MARIA E., eldest daughter of Geo. M. Totten, all of this City.

WELLS—SMITH.—At Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, Aug. 3, by Rev. W. B. W. Howe, EDWARD L. WELLS to ANNA E., daughter of the late Wm. Mason Smith.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 7, at St. Luke's Hospital, Major DAVID A. ALLEN.

The members of Pacific Lodge No. 233, F. and A. M., the officers and members of Company F, Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and the officers and members of the regiment, as well as those of the Thirty-ninth and Forty-seventh Regiments, N. Y. S. V., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st.

PACIFIC LODGE NO. 233, F. AND A. M.—SUMMONS.—The members of Pacific Lodge are summoned to be present at a special communication, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Brother DAVID A. ALLEN.

Brethren of sister lodges, especially those of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 610, are fraternally invited to participate. By order of the Master.

JAMES HYDE, Secretary.

BARNES.—On Sunday, Aug. 8, HENRIETTA, daughter of Ambrose E. and the late Henrietta Barnes, aged 7 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Malloy, No. 198 Ross-st., Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOARDMAN.—At Patchogue, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 8, FREDERICK WILLIAM, only son of Gorham and Mary L. Boardman, aged 7 months and 19 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 119 Gates-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ELLIS.—Captain RICHARD HOW ELLIS, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

☞ Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

ELLISON.—On Sunday, Aug. 8, DUGANNE ELLISON, youngest son of Geo. C. and H. Eliza Ellison.

Friends and relatives, and Colonel A. J. H. Duganne and family are invited to attend the services at No. 40 East 30th-st., on the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock.

GILLESPIE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Aug. 7, SAMUEL GILLESPIE, aged 71 years and 6 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 102 South 8th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HENRY.—On Sunday, Aug. 8, C. AUGUSTA, wife of George W. Henry.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. S. Orr, No. 91 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 4 P. M.

HOLMSTROM.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, Aug. 8, JANE A. HOLMSTROM.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M. Cars leave 30th-st. at 10:45 and 12 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 8, JANE DORE, wife of William Johnston, of New-Haven, Conn., and daughter of the late James Purdy, of England, aged 46 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Martha Purdy, No. 223 Schermerhorn-st., at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

☞ New-Haven and English papers please copy.

KEELER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 8, SAMUEL KEELER, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

LEGGETT.—On Monday, Aug. 9, HENRY ATKINS, son of Joseph B. and Alice E. Leggett, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

LEAVENWORTH.—On Monday, Aug. 9, at the residence of her son-in-law, R. W. Cameron, Esq., Staten Island, ALICE, widow of the late N. Leavenworth, Esq., of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, on Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

MORGAN.—On Monday afternoon, Aug. 9, ELSWORTH, son of John W. and Kate Elsworth Morgan, aged 4 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 152 West 12th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PENFOLD.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 8, EDMUND PENFOLD, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday morning, the 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st.

PEASLEY.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Aug. 8, STEPHEN, youngest son of Chas. W. and Emma Peasley, aged 6 months and 17 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, south side 119th-st., near 1st-av., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, at 3½ P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Monday, Aug. 9, at Bethlehem, Penn., ELEANOR, widow of Major Thompson, in the 54th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

TOMPKINS.—On Monday, Aug. 9, Mrs. ELIZA TOMPKINS, relict of Morris Tompkins, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Drummond, No. 152 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The remains to be taken to White Plains for interment on Thursday morning 10 o'clock train.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 7, JULIAN PERCIVAL, infant son of W. P. and Lucy Trowbridge, aged 7 months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * *

A THRILLING SEA STORY.

"THE BOY MAGICIAN; OR, THE SECRETS OF THE SEA," by LEON LEWIS, the author of "Red Knife," is destined, we feel confident, to be as popular a story as has ever been published in the United States. We are willing to hazard our reputation as a judge of stories on this prediction. In point of popularity, it is certain to take its place with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Gunmaker of Moscow," and "The Hidden Hand." The first part of it appears in this week's LEDGER, which is NOW READY, and for sale at all the news offices in the United States and Canada.

* * *

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OXYGEN GAS.

PROCESS OF M. TESSIE DU MOTAY, FRANCE. The NEW-YORK OXYGEN GAS COMPANY are now prepared to furnish OXYGEN GAS, at their works in West 41st-st., near 11th-av., in quantities to suit customers, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, from $20 to $40, for in or outdoor use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide them. Having no use of the hands, any child of 5 years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamps for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAIL for Europe on TUESDAY, 10th inst., will close at this office at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

THE ELECTRIC EXTRACTOR—Patented June 22, 1869, perfectly odorless, removes grease, tar, paint, ink and stains from woolen or linen fabrics without injurious effect. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GUIDE TO THE ADIRONDACKS.

MURRAY'S
ADVENTURES IN THE WILDERNESS.

TOURIST'S EDITION.

With eight full-page Illustrations, and
A LARGE MAP OF THE
ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS,
23½ by 25,

indicating all the Routes, Lakes, Hotels, &c., also Maps and Tables showing routes and distances to the Adirondack Region. Price $2.

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OF USING
CARBOLIC ACID
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SOAPS.

For household, toilet and physicians' purposes. Manufactured, with license under letters patent, solely by

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1870, now ready. Contains fifty engravings—Bryant, Greeley, Bennett, Brooks, Marble, Dana, Raymond; The Male and Female Form; Why Children Resemble Their Parents; Grant and His Cabinet; "Faces and Places;" American Artists; The Sleep-Walker; Brain Waves; Sir Edward Landseer; Lorenzo Dow and Peggy, His Wife; Royal Ladies of the French Empire; How to Choose a Helpmeet; What is Man? All this, in the rich and racy Annual, for 25 cents. Newsmen have it.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held at the Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and 4th-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

EDGAR KETCHUM,
Chairman pro tem.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Secretary pro tem.

THE CHINESE TRAVELERS.

Banquet to Them at Chicago—Speech of Choy Chew.

From the Chicago Evening Journal, Aug. 7.

Yesterday our honored Chinese guests were still engaged in viewing the Chicago "elephant" from various stand-points. They express both surprise and admiration at the large proportions of the animal.

BANQUET AT THE SHERMAN.

Last evening they were tendered a complimentary dinner at the Sherman House by several prominent merchants of the city. Shortly after 8 o'clock the dining-room was thrown open to the invited guests, who, to the number of about three score, sat down to a sumptuous repast, prepared in a manner more than satisfactory to all present. President J. J. RICHARDS, of the Board of Trade, sat at the head of the table, with Messrs. CHOY CHEW and SING MUN at his right, while the seat of honor, facing Mr. RICHARDS, was occupied by Hon. N. B. JUDD. Colonel WALTERS gave his personal attention to the wants of the guests, and every one received prompt and proper attention. While the banquet was in progress, and during the entire evening, the Great Western Light Guard Band discoursed pleasing music.

At the conclusion of the feast, speeches and toasts were in order.

President J. J. RICHARDS delivered an appropriate address of welcome.

When the applause had subsided, he announced the

First Toast—"The City of Chicago"—responded to by Alderman WICKER.

Second Toast—"Our Guests—a dawn of a new civilization, the poetic and dreamy Orient shaking the commercial hand of the Anglo-Saxon at the centre of the American Continent"—responded to by Mr. CHOY CHEW in the following happy manner:

MR. PRESIDENT AND CITIZENS OF CHICAGO: I am proud of the honor which you have done SING MUN and myself in making us your guests on this very pleasant occasion, in behalf of our countrymen; not only those engaged as merchants in San Francisco, but those everywhere occupied with trade and commerce, whom through us you likewise honor. I desire to say with my whole heart, thank you. Eleven years ago I came from my home in China to seek my fortune in your great Republic. I landed on the golden shores of California ignorant of your language, unknown to your people, a stranger to your customs and laws, and, in the minds of some, an intruder—one of that race whose presence was deemed a positive injury to the public prosperity. But, gentlemen, I found both kindness and justice. I found that above the prejudice which had been formed against us, there flowed a deep, broad stream of popular equality; that the hand of friendship was extended to the people of every nation, and that even a Chinaman might live, be happy, successful and respected in free America. I gathered knowledge in your public schools; I learned to speak as you do; to act and think as you do; and, gentlemen, I rejoice that it is so; and that I have been able to cross this vast continent without an interpreter; that here in the heart of the United States I can speak to you in your own familiar speech, and tell you how much—how very much—I appreciate your hospitality; how grateful I feel for the privileges and advantages I have enjoyed in your glorious country, and how earnestly I hope that your example of enterprise, energy, vitality and national generosity may be seen and understood, as I see and understand, by our Government. Mr. BURLINGAME has done much to promote a good feeling in China toward the American nation. He made himself well acquainted with the authorities at Pekin, and he won their confidence to a remarable degree. He is an excellent man, and I believe, if his advice is received and acted upon, China will soon be a cordial friend of all the commercial Powers of the earth. Already we are doing something in the way of progress and modern improvement. Steamboat lines have been established on our rivers, and now we want railroads and the telegraph.

This wonderful sovereignty of the Western Hemisphere, where the people rule, and where there is ever proclaimed peace and good will to all, has taken the lead in many things, and China must now brush away the dust of her antiquity, and, looking across the Pacific, behold and profit by the new lessons of the new world. I expected only in my visit to your city to study your business character and intercourse, but your generous courtesy and kindness has made our mission one of inexpressible pleasure. SING MUN and myself have been shown about the city, and everywhere made the recipients of high attention. We are delighted with what we have seen thus far. Your city exceeds our expectations, and your people, even more than we can express, command our sincere and grateful regard. Chicago and her citizens will always be remembered by us with pleasure. We trust that our visit, gentlemen, may be productive of good results to all of us—that the two great countries of the east and the west—China and America—may be bound forever together in friendship, and that a China man in America or an American in China may find like protection and like consideration in their search for happiness and wealth.

The party drank to the health of the Emperor of China, and with three cheers for the representatives of the "Flowery Realm," who were present, the company broke up at midnight.

Messrs. CHOY CHEW and SING MUN favorably impressed every one present by their quiet, gentlemanly and unassuming manners.

To-day their principal business will be to renew their visits to the principal merchants, and consult with them in regard to trade matters in general. At 3 o'clock this afternoon they will take a carriage at the Sherman House and drive to Lincoln Park, and from there to Union Park, in the West Division.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Elm-st., w. s., 228.8 ft. s. of Spring-st., 14x100	$6,000
Water-st., No. 121, 18.6x62	20,000
15th-st., s. s., lot No. 52, Thomas Burling's map, 25x103.3	40,000
34th-st., s. s., 244 ft. w. of 2d-av., 48.9 2-5x98.8½	33,000
51st-st., s. s., 285 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x123.7x20.5x127.7	24,500
32d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x98.9	61,000
38th-st., s. s., 229.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21x84	6,500
52d-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5	37,500
51st-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5	8,500
121st-st., n. s., 175.7 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	3,500
2d-av., s. e. corner of 38th st., 32.1x80x42x59.7x74.7	27,000
Lease Recorded.	
3d-av., s. w. corner of 128th-st., 5 years and 11 months, $1,875 for the first 11 months, and for the last 5 years, per year	$3,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Adelphi-st., e. s. 236.3 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x125.6	$8,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Albany-av., 22x100	8,500
Hoyt-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 20x75	4,700
Leonard-st., e. s., 450 ft. n. of Calyer-st., 25x100	3,000
Middle-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 3d-av., 58.1x80	1,920
Pacific-st., n. s., 449.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100	6,800
Pacific-st. and Nostrand-av., 105x214.4	14,500
River-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 25x100	425
Skillman-st., n. s., 317 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 17x100	2,100
Van Buren-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100	3,550
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 228.6 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 12x162.9x40x4	3,000
19th-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100	3,400
Montrose-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	1,175
Underhill-av., e. s., 25 ft. w. of Dean-st., 25x100	1,550
Lot No. 2,376, Burcham's assessment map	2,200
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Astoria.	
Bradford-st., s. e. s., 625 ft. n. e. of Winslow-place, 81x75x25x81	$250
Broadway, s. w. s., lots No. 74, 76, h. and ls., 50x100	2,500
Hallett-st., e. s., 595.11 ft. n. of Flushing-av., 50x200	1,000
Far Rockaway.	
Main Rockaway road, n. w. s. adjoining Hewlett's, 4 acres	$3,600
Flushing.	
Bradford-av., s. s., 189 ft. w. of Jaggar-st., 25x100	$474
Freeport.	
Whaley's plot, adjoining Raynor's, 7 acres	$356
Glen Cove.	
Road to Starch Factory, e. s., adjoining Valentine's, 1 acre	$125
Hempstead.	
Hempstead to Jamaica road, n. s., adjoining Burt's, 33⅓ acres	$7,000
Jericho.	
Jericho Plain, adjoining Jackson's, 11⅛ acres	$833
Newtown.	
Crescent-st., s. e. s., 150 ft. n. of Wilbour-av., 25x100	$425
Ravenswood.	
Ravenswood road, n. w. s., lot No. 5, Map Long Island Farms, Woodcock's, 50x395	$9,500
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
Grant-av., w. s., adjoining Timothy Ryans', 100x125	$586
East Chester.	
8th-av., w. s., Nos. 160, 161, Central Mt. Vernon, 100x100	$212
Greenburg.	
New-st., w. s., 126 ft. s. of Wildey-st., 50x75	$585
New-st., w. s., 355 ft. s. of Wildey-st., 25x75	805
Morrisania.	
Lincoln-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 135th-st., 25x100	$2,500
Milton-st., s. s., e. half lot, No. 201, Melrose, 25x100	800
147th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Clinton-av., 25x100	750
Pelham.	
Lots Nos. 62 and 63 Pelhamville, each 100x100	$400
New-Rochelle.	
New-Rochelle to White Plains road, s. s., adjoining G. A. Robbins', 13 acres	$1,625
Rye.	
Willow-st., e. s., 250 ft. from Jefferson-st., 50x200	$600
West Farms.	
Grant-av., w. s., lot No. 211 East Tremont, 66x150	$200
Yonkers.	
Laurel-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Oak-st., 50x100	$500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
McWhorter-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 100x192 Oliver-st., n. s., indefinite, 241 ft. front McWhorter-st., 400 ft. s. of Chestnut-st., 47 ft. front Littleton-st., w. s., 300 ft. s. of Cabinet-st., 100x100 Indefinite lot, salt-meadow land	5,000
Court and West sts., n. w. corner, 114 ft. front	$1,500
Smith-st., n. s., indefinite, 49 ft. front	17,000
Belleville.	
Belleville to Newark main road, w. s., indefinite, 60x230	$3,000
Orange.	
Beach-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Langdon-st., 50x102	$363
Main-st., n. s., indefinite, lot 45 ft. front	10,000
East Orange.	
Halstead-st., w. s., 500 ft. s. of Morris and Essex Railroad, 80x214	$2,800
Jersey City.	
Erie and North 8th sts., n. w. corner, 50x100	$3,050
Wayne-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Merseles-st., 25x30	4,800
Waye-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Colgate-st., 89x25x30	1,750
South 5th-st., n. s., 66.8 ft. e. of Coles-st., 21x95	2,000
South 6th-st., n. s., 143.9 ft. e. of Coles-st., 22x95	9,000
Hudson City.	
Lincoln-st., n. s., 131 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 25x102	$2,700
Prospect-st., n. s., near Summit-st., lots Nos. 9, 10, 50x133	6,700
West St. Paul's-av., lots Nos. 192 and 193, map of Hudson City Land Association, 50x100	1,880
Hoboken.	
Grand-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of 1st-av., 20x60	$2,300
Bergen.	
Hudson-av., lot No. 40, 50x240	$3,350
Whiton-st., s. e. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Lafayette-st., 25x100	4,000
North Bergen.	
Columbia-st., s. s., lots Nos. 151, 152, block No. 7, 25x100	$537
Lot No. 28, Englebricht's map, 25x135	150
Plot No. 3, map of Homestead Station, 253x553x202x550	10,350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a very attractive first-class brick house in prime order; possession at once. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. Houses wanted in this City worth from $10,000 to $30,000.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 26x70x106; 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Park; will be sold cheap.
KETCHAM & HANCE,
4th-av., corner 28th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 202 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing fourteen rooms, heater, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; rent $650 per annum; possession 1st September. Apply on the premises, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 57 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; convenient to two lines of City cars.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in perfect order, No. 444 West 20th-st.; rent $1,600; also, three-story and basement house, with stable, on 11th-av. Boulevard, corner 141st-st.; all improvements. Rent $800. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, three rooms deep, above 14th-st., between Broadway and 3d-av.; not above 30th-st.; rent not over $2,500. Address RUS, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TWO LOTS NEAR JONES' Wood, full or three-quarters. Live owners please call on KETCHAM & HANCE, 4th-av., corner 28th st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CONTINUATION SALE.
LONG BRANCH
VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at
KENSINGTON PARK,
100 VILLA PLOTS,
Take steamer *Neversink* from Pier No. 32, North River, foot of Duane-st., at 9 A. M. Carriages at the Depot to convey passengers free to
KENSINGTON PARK.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING COMMISSARY,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1869.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Sept. 9, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the United States Army building, corner of Greene and Houston sts., the following subsistence stores, (condemned,) viz.:

862 pounds of Bacon.
698 pounds of Hams.
79½ gallons of Molasses.
408 cans of Oysters.
300 pounds of Pork.
11 barrels of Flour.
196 gallons of mixed Pickles.
161½ pounds of Corn Beef.
12 cans of Cherries.
1 can of Peas.
3 cans of Jelly.

By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. BURNS,
Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, (by order Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant,) U. S. side-wheel steamer *Algonquin*, as she now lies, 974 tons, old measurement; length, 240 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth, 12 feet; with spars, rigging, sails, anchor, chain, boats, &c.
JOHN G. PERZEL & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 50 Stone-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 10, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
400 boxes Malaga Raisins, slightly stained.
5,000 Carthagena Cocoanuts.
100 bags Peanuts.
200 bags Locust Beans.
260 boxes Sicily Lemons, balance *Alberti*.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.; also, manhood restored by his Life Elixir.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM 124TH-st., Harlem, fifth house from 5th-av., north side, one SETTER DOG; was brown on back and mostly white on breast, with legs spotted with brown and fore legs heavily fringed; when lost had on collar with owner's name on a brass plate; answers to name of "Frank." The finder, by returning him to above-mentioned house, or to No. 37 Pearl-st., New-York, will receive the above reward.

PERSONAL.

WILL PATRICK EGAN, FORMERLY of Chicago, send his address to Post Office Box No. 6,022, Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

A Choice Security.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND R. R.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold

Interest SEVEN Per Cent. GOLD per annum, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable in New-York January and July.

The road upon which these securities are based is one of first-class importance. It spans the State of New-York from its Metropolis to its northern borders. No public work of greater magnitude or of fairer promise for utility and profit has ever been undertaken in this State.

Its northern terminus is at the City of Oswego, on Lake Ontario. From this point it traverses, in the direction of New-York, the rich and populous counties of Oswego, Oneida, Madison, Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Sullivan, Ulster and Orange, where it strikes the borders of New-Jersey, whence it continues under another name and a separate charter obtained from that State, to the City of New-York. The last-named division is now in course of construction. The entire length of the road is upward of 400 miles.

The road is admirably located for securing a large and profitable business. The northern section of New-Jersey, through which it passes, is one of the most healthful and picturesque regions in the vicinity of New-York. It only needs the additional attraction of the railroad facilities which this line will afford to transform it into a wealthy and populous suburb of the Metropolis; thus securing to that division of the road a large and constantly increasing local business.

The other and main division traverses the entire length of the great midland counties of New-York, which have been hitherto almost destitute of railroad facilities. These counties are as fertile and productive as any in the State; and as this road will furnish them their much-needed facilities for transportation and travel, it cannot fail to command, throughout its entire length, a large and remunerative local business.

Its advantages for through business, both Northern and Western, are also unsurpassed. It shortens the railroad connections of the City of New-York with Oswego and Canada forty-five miles; and, by means of a branch to Auburn, where it connects with the New-York Central, it shortens that connection with Buffalo and the West seventy miles. These are important advantages. Taken in connection with its thorough construction, its easy grades, and its freedom from sharp curves, it cannot fail to compete successfully with any and all other roads for through business. Possessing such superior advantages for commanding both local and through business, and being one of the trunk lines of road starting from the great commercial centre of the Union, there would seem to be no room to doubt that the road will prove to be one of the most remunerative in the country.

Its construction has been undertaken under financial auspices equally favorable. The citizens of the Midland Counties, feeling the urgent need of railroad facilities, have made subscriptions to its capital stock to the amount of six millions of dollars. The larger share of these subscriptions have been made by towns and cities in their corporate capacity, and for which they paid in town and city bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest. These bonds being made by law exempt from local and municipal taxation, when held in any county through which the road passes, the Company have found ready sale for them at par and interest whenever they had occasion to use the proceeds, thus rendering the subscriptions for which they were given in payment, equivalent to cash. The Company, therefore, commence its undertaking with a paid-up capital of $6,000,000, which, it is believed, *is a larger capital than any other railroad enterprise in this country has ever been started with.*

By express provision of law the towns and cities which have thus subscribed for and now hold a majority of the capital stock of the Company, can never dispose of it, whatever the market price may be, without the consent of a majority of the tax-payers in the respective towns and cities. This virtually may be deemed a perpetual prohibition of sale, whereby the control of the road will remain forever with the farmers and business men residing on its line, who, of all others, are the parties most interested in its success, and thus save it from the hazards of being made a foot-ball of stock operators and speculators.

To provide the balance of the means that may be found requisite to complete and equip the road, the Company has adopted the usual method of issuing bonds secured by a first mortgage on its property. That mortgage has been executed. It conveys to A. A. Low, Geo. Opdyke and Delos De Wolf, in trust, to be held as security for the bondholders, the entire road and its branches, from Oswego to the State line of New-Jersey, together with its equipment, franchise, and all other property of the Company appertaining thereto. *It also provides that the issue of bonds shall be strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of road actually built and in running order.*

The Company is prosecuting its work with great energy, and doing it in the most substantial manner. It expects to have one hundred and forty-seven miles of its road finished by the 1st October next, namely, that portion of its main line running from Oswego to Sidney Plains, the point of intersection with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, together with a branch to New-Berlin. Nearly the whole cost of this portion has been defrayed by the stock subscriptions raised along this part of the line. The grading, masonry and bridging of that portion of the line is already about completed, and not less than sixty miles of track laid. The work is also making good progress on other divisions of the road. It is the expectation of the Company, if not retarded by unforeseen obstacles, to have the entire road completed within the ensuing calendar year.

In offering these securities to the public, it is due to the Company to say that, in the preparation of their bonds and the mortgage under which they are issued, they have cheerfully adopted every suggestion that we have deemed essential to render them the most perfect and attractive railroad security on the market. The mortgage provides that, in case of default, for a period of four months, in the payment of interest, the bonds shall become due; and it empowers the trustees, in that event, to take possession of the road and all other property covered in the mortgage, and to use or sell the same for the benefit of the bondholders. This we deem a most important provision, as it avoids all the delays and dangers of litigation in case of default.

The bonds are issued with coupons; but they provide for registration and reconversion into coupon bonds at the option of the holders. Or, if any holder so elect, he may, by surrendering the coupons, convert them into permanent registered bonds.

The bonds are payable in twenty-five years from the 1st of July last. They are payable in gold coin of the United States. They bear gold interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, free of Government tax.

In view of the $6,000,000 paid-up capital of the corporation issuing these bonds; the importance of the road and its admirable location for commanding profitable local and through business; its proximity to the City of New-York; its wise protection from the control of stock operators and speculators; the good judgment and energy displayed by those charged with its projection and construction; the valuable provisions contained in the mortgage; the right to convert the bonds from coupon into registered, and to reconvert them; the *sound currency* in which they are payable, and the high rate of interest they bear—in view of all these assuring facts, we feel amply warranted in commending these bonds as one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to the public.

We are authorized for the present to sell them at *par* and accrued interest in currency. But the Company reserves to itself the right to enhance the price at any time it may elect.

For sale by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-St.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	124⅜	125	5-20 Coupon, '67	122⅜	122⅝
Coupon, 1881	124⅝	125⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	122⅜	122⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	123½	123¾	10-40 Regist'd	112⅛	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	124⅝	125	10-40 Coupon	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	123⅝	124	Gold	136⅛	136¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	123⅝	124	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111	111¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	122⅛	122⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $11,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
TRANSFER AGENTS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869.

The books for the transfer of the stock of this Company will close on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1869, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the persons holding stock at that time to convert the same into the guaranteed stock to be issued in exchange therefor.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year, out of the rental reserved under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States Government, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same—the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

One hundred and seventy-one shares will be issued in exchange for each one hundred shares of the present stock. Persons entitled to receive the fractional part of a share will receive scrip not entitled to dividends until aggregated.

The fractional part of a share due in exchange being three-sevenths of a share on every one hundred shares, will be converted, and the avails included in the cash dividend to be hereafter made out of the surplus assets of the Company when outstanding accounts shall be settled.

The books will be opened for the exchange of stocks on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1869.

By order of the Executive Committee.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st.

HANOVER COAL COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.—Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the non-payment of an assessment levied by the Board of Directors of the Hanover Coal Company, on stock in said Company held by Carlos Pierce, and represented by Certificate No. 44, for 450 shares, dated June 20, 1868, and Certificate No. 46, for 675 shares, dated Aug. 10, 1868; also on stock in said Company held by Alonzo C. Rand, represented by Certificate No. 47, for 675 shares, dated Aug. 10, 1868, and Certificate No. 49, for 675 shares, dated Aug. 12, 1868, said stock has been forfeited, and said certificates declared null and void and canceled, and that due notice hereof has been given to the said Carlos Pierce and Alonzo C. Rand.
GEORGE H. TALMAN,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1869. Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also, a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investment, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

$20,000 ST. LOUIS AND IRON Mountain Railroad Bonds will be sold at the low price of 84.
H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER FIRE INsurance Co. stock; Fireman's Insurance Co. stock.
VAN SCHAICK & CO., No. 13 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH	$14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE	6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.
Receipts for month June $154,000, against $66,000 for same month in 1868.
We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at
85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,980 for	30 shares.
No. 8,066 for	5 shares.
No. 9,340 for	18 shares.
No. 12,985 for	21 shares.
Total	74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
$36,000 CINCINNATI, RICHMOND & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, 1869, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern,) $36,000 First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad Company, due July 1, 1895, interest payable January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York. (Hypothecated.) $1,000 each.

These Bonds are regarded as a first-class security. Capitalists and others desiring profitable investments will find it to their interest to attend this sale, which is to be made without reserve and in lots to suit purchasers. Further information can be obtained on application to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

AMERICAN EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by
GEORGE O. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Company to the 16th inst. from the holders of the bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, maturing in 1870, for the sale to this Company of all or any portion of said bonds. Proposals may be sent to the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned. The Company reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of said proposals.
By order of the Finance Committee.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN
$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan. Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to **$6,500,000,**

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:
On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

WATERTOWN,
MADISON CITY,
RACINE,
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN,
all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

CAUTION NOT TO RECEIVE.—LOST or stolen, TWO NOTES payable on demand to the order of H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier; each for $60,000; one dated Aug. 5, the other Aug. 7, 1869.
The finder will oblige by returning them to the makers.
A. A. LOW & BROTHERS.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 28, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars.
P. LORILLARD, New-York.

MONTANA.
THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.
Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.
H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

NOTICE.—LEFT NOVEMBER, 1867, TWO boxes and one trunk, said to contain clothing, by one Henry B. Carroll and wife, at No. 854 6th-av., which they are requested to pay charges and take away within fourteen days, or said boxes and contents will be sold to pay expenses.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MFG. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N.Y. Established 1848.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress, and will take care of children, or chambermaid; a thorough seamstress; cut, fit, operate on machines, trim, &c.; City or country; good testimonials. No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, creams, jellies, ices, boning and larding, and can get up dinners for large parties; country or City; best City testimonials. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK AND laundress, a situation in a private family in the City or a few miles in the country; is an excellent baker; makes pastries; does part of the washing in style; wages $15. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR MIDDLE-aged nurse, with three years' City reference, a situation in the City, or a few miles in the country; sews neatly; quick at the needle; takes charge of an infant from its birth; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has the best of reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 217 East 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a large number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers. Also, tidy young girls, and those lately landed, for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting, linens, and all kinds of ladies' finery; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, boning, larding, &c., and very highly recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly, and is well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing, and fluting and polishing; good references given. Call at No. 751 3d-av., top floor. Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; is thoroughly competent and has unexceptionable references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a large number of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed, for City and country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to the country; good references. Call at No. 259 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress in a nice family. Call at No. 300 West 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid, or to take care of children; good references. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl as chambermaid, nurse, or for the housework of a small family. Apply at 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do up-stairs work and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 150 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A highly-competent man with four years' City reference from his last employer; understands all kinds of salad and dessert; will be found a valuable man to any family requiring his services. Address WAITER, No. 38 East 23d st., (basement door,) for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young married man; he has seven years' reference and two years' from his last place; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses and graperies. Address, three days, to J. F. R., Box No. 302, Newburg, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, sober, industrious married man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references for the last eight years; has no objection to go to the country. Call on or address M. D., No. 17 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, (Scotch,) situations; the man is a thorough gardener, groom, &c.; the woman a thorough cook, laundress, &c.; first-class references given. Call on GARDENER, No. 41 Henry-st., second floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single German; understands hot and cold graperies, also flower, fruit and vegetables; is willing to take care of horses and cattle. Address P. U., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who can come well recommended; understands his business; is willing and obliging; on any gentleman's place. Address T. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single (Protestant) young man, in a private family; no objections to go to the country; understands gardening, if required. Address G. P., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family by a very respectable married Englishman; has fifteen years' reference. Can be seen at No. 148 East 22d-st., or by note to THOMAS W., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man and wife; the man as first-class gardener; the wife as good cook; both understand their business; good testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, (Scotch,) situations; the man is a thorough gardener, groom, &c.; the woman a thorough cook, laundress, &c.; first-class references given. Call on GARDENER, No. 71 Henry-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference can be given. Call or address W. R. P., at stable, No. 20 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMANS SITUATION by a single Protestant man who has the best references as coachman. Address B. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; has one boy 9 years old; one who understands his business; reference given. Can be seen at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man thoroughly competent; good City references. Address, for two days, WAITER, No. 363 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in some private family; a Protestant young man. Inquire at present employer's, No. 28 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion with a gentleman; can drive, milk and do plain gardening. Address M. B., Box 209 *Times* Office.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.—A young man, who has had some experience in surveying and draughting, wants a position as an assistant on a surveying corps. Address J. W. B., care D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 672 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—EXCELLENT SITUATIONS ready for all respectable American, English, Irish, Scotch and German; no pay until suited; ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, cooks, laundresses, houseworkers, situations for all that come. BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD and HENRY FAILE, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS GAGLIARDI, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 90 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars, with interest from the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 10, 1869.
STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 90 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, June 18, 1869. je22-law6wTu.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—CHARLES F. A DOHM, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE SOPHIA DOHM, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, City of New-York, on July 2, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1869.
S. B. NOBLE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy20-law6wTu No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address
C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11	Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12	Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18	Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19	China, Wednesday, Sept. 8
Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8½ A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CALEDONIA.......Aug. 14	BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4
CAMBRIA.........Aug. 21	COLUMBIA......Sept. 11
IOWA............Aug. 28	EUROPA........Sept. 18

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 14, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA, 3,125 tons.........Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.......Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.......Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons......Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons..........Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons......Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.......................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN.........................Sept. 1
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 11—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..................Aug. 19
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....................Aug. 26
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug 18, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independent line commencing with the steamship MONTGOMERY, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, and in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The MAGNOLIA will sail Aug. 18.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,
on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER.....Saturday, Aug. 14
CORTES..............NELSON...Saturday, Aug. 21

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
AT 5 P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
AT 6:30 P. M.
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat
MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,
Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Sun., Aug. 8.....8 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 8.....4:30 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 8.....7:30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 9.....7 A. M.
Mon., Aug 9.....4 P. M.	Tues., Aug. 10....7:30 A. M.
Wed., Aug. 11.....7 A. M.	Wed., Aug. 11.....11 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 12..7:30 A. M.	Thurs., Aug. 12...11:30 A. M.
Fri., Aug. 13.....8 A. M.	Fri., Aug. 13.....12 M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 551 BROADWAY,
GENUINE BARGAINS.

Empress Cloths, a splendid article, $1, worth $1 50.
Delhi Poplins, all wool and handsome, 75c., worth $1 05.
Alpacas, real nice goods, 50c., worth 75c.
Gros Grain Alpacas, beautiful goods, 50c., worth 75c.
Gros Grain Alpacas, much finer, 65c., worth 85c.
Gros Grain Alpacas, superfine, 75c., worth $1 05.
A few French Cambric Robes left at $2 50, worth $6.
N. B.—The Spring and Summer stock closing out at a great sacrifice.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at
R. H. MACY'S,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M.,
Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 6, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal,
JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE'S AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary, for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West [illegible]. Reopens Sept. 21.
Rev. Dr. GARDNER,
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies; board and tuition $350 a year; music the only extra, $50. For circulars, &c., address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER,
Principal.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, German, French and Hebrew boarding and day school for young ladies, Nos. 265 and 267 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Sept. 8.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—PRINCIPAL OF established reputation to conduct superior classical school near City, salary $3,000 or more; Principal for New-England seminary; Assistant in Boys' Boarding School near City; experienced Principals for Public Schools in Middle and Western States; Professor Music, South. Experienced ladies for Higher English, French, Drawing and Music in High Schools and Seminaries throughout United States. All teachers wanting positions should have "American School Institute's" application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN ENgagement as instructor in the English branches; also, to give lessons in the German and French languages; information and references. Address VERITAS, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH PRIMARY English branches and assist in a boarding school; one who can also teach the piano; Methodist preferred. Address K. S. WELLS, Hoboken, N. J.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical and English teacher, with excellent testimonials, desires employment as teacher or tutor. Address TUTOR, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt.
WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
New-York, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG.—MME. ROSS tells everything—the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A CHEERFUL AND HANDsomely-furnished front room on second floor, with hot and cold water, large closets, gas, bath, and board for two; only $16 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A suite of rooms, with partial board, to one or two gentlemen. Location most desirable point of 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 119 Liberty-st.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st. Large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER, AND choice of first-class rooms and board; references required. Inquire at No. 37 Clinton-place.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF newly-furnished rooms to let; also two single rooms. Apply at No. 45 West 26th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN MAY obtain desirable rooms, without board, in a first-class private house. No. 29 East 24th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts., handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or singly, with or without board. Reference.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD MAY BE HAD in a private family at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., thirty-seven minutes from foot of Chambers-st., New-York; trains hourly; seven minutes' walk from depot; pleasant woods in front of house; location cool, shady and elevated; good table, fresh milk and vegetables. Address J. E. PALMER, Jr., Room No. 10 City Hall, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BADEN-BADEN.

(Grand Duchy of Baden, Europe,)

WITHIN TWELVE HOURS OF PARIS BY STRASBOURG.

SEASON OF 1869.

A first-rate full orchestra, with distinguished solo performers, plays three times a day, and alternately with the best military bands, during the season.

Grand balls, reunions, children's balls, concerts, in which the most distinguished European artists are heard. French comedies, French and Italian Operas, Offenbach's Bouffes Parisiennes, Fetes Champetres, with illuminations and fireworks. Rural fetes and dejeuners. Races. Splendid shooting and extensive fishing grounds on the Rhine, the Murg and Oos.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.
HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AARON WOLBERG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Aaron Wolberg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of July, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
aug 3-1aw3wTu*

NO. 2,373.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BOLDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Bolden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1869.
jy27-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM FRENDENBURG and HENRY FRENDENBURG, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at no 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Frendenburg and Henry Frendenburg, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869.
jy27-1aw3wTu* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS MINZESHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 13th July, 1869.
jy27-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,559.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. RAYMOND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George E. Raymond, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy27-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS MINZESHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Morris Minzesheimer, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
jy27-1aw3wTu* WESLEY WELTY, Assignee.

NO. 2,485.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 26th day of July, A. D. 1869. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Albertson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au10-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

Hardware, cutlery, coopers' and carpenters' edge tools, &c., adapted to all the diversified branches of the trade, both foreign and domestic, at C. S. LITTLE'S, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS, FEATHERS, RIBbons and flowers; great display this day at No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st. Hats for September, new styles; traveling Bonnets and Sun-hats.
L. BINNS' New Millinery.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

AN ASSURED SUCCESS!
Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American Comedy of

SELF,

WITH
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
in his great characterization of
JOHN UNIT,
supported by
Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
OLIVER DOUD, B. T. RINGGOLD,
Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Miss ANNIE DELAND, Miss AMELIA HARRIS,
Miss FLORENCE STANLEY and
Mrs. F. MORDAUNT.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION to all the ATTRACTIONS, 30 cents.

A HIT. Crowded Houses greet the A HIT.
A HIT. WORRELL SISTERS A HIT.
A HIT. in their gorgeous burlesque, A HIT.
A HIT. LALLA ROOKH. A HIT.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2,
PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS
and the laughable Comedietta of
BULLS AND BEARS OF WALL STREET.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF SOPHIE.

THE TAMMANY—THE TAMMANY.

MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.
WILL REOPEN MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1869,
with an immense company of artists, several startling novelties, and in all respects a vastly stronger entertainment than any hitherto offered at this
THE GREAT AMUSEMENT PALACE OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT.
Details and personnel in the journals of SATURDAY and SUNDAY next.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The New-York favorite, Mr. W. H. WHALLEY, for six nights. New sensation drama of MYSTERIES OF CARROM, with JAQUES STROP.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 10, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Magic Flute"..........Mozart
2. { Polka Mazurka, "Die Sirene" / Polka, Schnell, "Eile mit Weile" } .....Strauss
3. Andante, "5th Symphony"...........Beethoven
4. Ballet, "Faust," (new)..............Gounod
5. Overture, "Preciosa"................Weber
6. Cavatina, "Bel Raggio," Solo for Cornet...Rossini
MR. J. LEVY.
7. Waltz, "Carnevals Messenger"......Strauss
8. "Traeumerei"..........................Schumann
9. Fackeltanz, No. 1 in B..............Meyerbeer
10. Overture, "Nabucco"................Verdi
11. Polka, "Zerlina," Solo for Cornet....Etting
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Grand Quadrille, "Schuetzen".......Strauss

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE GAL IN THE DOLLAR STORE.

NEW SONG AND DANCE.
Published this day by
LYON & HEALY, Chicago,
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston, and
C. H. DITSON & CO., New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOUTHERN STYLES CARRIAGES and harness, comprising coaches, side-spring and end-spring buggies, rockaways, &c.; all styles harness; largest assortment in the City at CALVIN WITTY'S warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-SOILED and second-hand carriages for sale low, comprising top and open buggies, depot wagons, phaetons, victorias, two six seats; all styles new carriages.
CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

ANY STYLE CARRIAGE TO LET BY the season. Old carriages taken in exchange. Fifty poles and shafts for sale cheap; 1,000 sets harness; all styles new carriages; great bargains. WITTY'S warerooms, Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving with Nicolson pavement Nineteenth-street, between the Third and Sixth avenues.

Second—For paving with Nicolson pavement Twenty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

Third—For paving with Belgian pavement Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Fourth—For building sewers between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—For paving with Belgian pavement Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—All the lots lying between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between the First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Tenth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. BUCKLIN, Jr., late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the office of F. C. Farley, No. 45 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of October next. Dated April 5, 1869.
MARY L. BUCKLIN, } Administrators.
FREDERICK C. FARLEY, }
ap6-1aw6mTu*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY STORE.—THE old-established millinery store of J. A. Henderson, Nos. 16 and 18 West 5th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. The location is unsurpassed by any in the United States for a large and profitable retail business. Refers to Andrews, Stanford & Smith, Nos. 261 and 263 Canal-st., New-York. Address, as above, J. A. HENDERSON.

A WIDOW HAVING A FANCY STORE wants a partner or a gentleman to loan her $80 for two months; personal security given. Address Mrs. GLEN, care No. 823 Broadway, stating where an interview can be had.

AN EDITOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE on New-York dailies is open to an engagement on a lively out-of-town paper as manager or otherwise, or would purchase part or entire interest. Address B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
EIGHTH WEEK EIGHTH
EIGHTH WEEK EIGHTH
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
AS
MIAMI and MADAM ST. AUBERT
MIAMI and MADAM ST. AUBERT
IN
GREEN BUSHES. GREEN BUSHES.
GREEN BUSHES. GREEN BUSHES.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
A GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
MONDAY, Aug. 16—After careful preparation, the grand romantic and spectacular Drama, the
SEA OF ICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
THE POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT.
THE POPULAR GEO. L. FOX.
THE POPULAR KIRALFY TROUPE.
THE POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
GEO. L. FOX, (the great comic genius,) CLOWN.
Mlle. HANIOLA and Messrs. IMRE and BOLOSSY,
THE SENSATIONAL DANCERS,
APPEAR TWICE. APPEAR TWICE.
HARVEST HOME. HARVEST HOME.
THE ELEVEN FAVORITE HUNGARIANS.
THIRTY LADIES OF THE BALLET.
THE FUN OF THE FOXES.
THE UNRIVALED QUARTETTE.
Lots of Fun, New Tricks, Novel Costumes.
GEO. L. FOX'S FLYING VELOCIPEDE.
MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.

SECOND RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and Howe's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT...........as..SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY.....as..MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE.....as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES.as..FANNY POWERS
Seats secured six days in advance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869. }

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 30, 1869, for furnishing all the corn, oats, hay and rye straw (to be of first-class merchantable quality) required at this depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1869. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Virginia, about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state price of oats and corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of hay and straw per ton.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of corn; thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of hay, and two hundred tons of straw, but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third on proper notice. The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.
(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY BUILDING, COR. OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1869. }

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until FRIDAY, 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 10, 1869, for the following SUBSISTENCE STORES, viz.:
200 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, iron hoop on each end.
300 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels.
30,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Coffee "A" Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunny-bags.
16,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
15,000 pounds of Family Soap, boxes 80 pounds each, strapped.
1,200 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a box.
3,000 pounds of Sugar-Cured Hams, packed in tierces.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
W. W. BURNS,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. S. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 56, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1889. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1869. }

NOTICE TO MASONS, FRAMERS, &C.—Proposals for laying about 300,000 brick in Brooklyn, near City Hall, will be received by the undersigned, where the plans and specifications may be seen.
JOHN G. PRAGIN, Architect,
No. 1,267 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 138 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

RAPID GROWTH OF BROOKLYN.

Thirteen Million Dollars' Worth of Edifices Added to the Wealth of the City the Past Year—Statement of the Assessors.

From the lately-published statement of the Board of Assessors, of Brooklyn, giving the number of new buildings in that city for the year dating from June 30, 1868, to June 30, 1869, and their value, we learn that Brooklyn territory is being rapidly improved by the erection of a very valuable class of property, and by comparison with former years the increase not only keeps pace, but is leaping forward—making astounding advances upon the refreshing progress of previous years. The value given in the table for 1869 represents only the assessed valuation, which amounts to merely about half the absolute value of the property, not including the value of the lots on which the houses are built. With this explanation in view, the reader will observe that the nominal value of the dwellings, stores, factories, &c., erected during the past year, is $5,401,300. To this must be added the twenty-five per cent. recently resolved upon by the Assessors, which brings the actual assessed value up to $5,751,624. Taking this amount and doubling it, so as to get the market value of the property, we have the sum of $13,503,248, the amount of the year's work. The following is the table for 1869, giving the wards, number of buildings and their value:

Ward.	No. of Buildings.	Value.	Ward.	No. of Buildings.	Value.
I	7	$24,200	XIII	36	$73,600
II	5	65,000	XIV	43	48,700
III	24	109,300	XV	140	194,400
IV	3	12,900	XVI	146	222,000
V	20	56,800	XVII	258	309,000
VI	50	219,400	XVIII	142	111,800
VII	299	711,300	XIX	154	359,500
VIII	116	117,900	XX	160	620,000
IX	96	245,500	XXI	469	692,900
X	233	584,800	XXII	204	453,600
XI	22	65,900			
XII	44	72,800	Total	2,671	$5,401,300

The largest number of buildings, it will be observed, were in the Seventh and Twenty-first Wards, but the most rapid increase appears to have been in the Twelfth Ward, where the increase has been about one hundred per cent., and this on land long regarded as waste and miasmatic. A large portion of the Twelfth Ward lying on the shore of the Bay includes land where vast operations are now in progress such as will add great value not only to the ward, but to the city generally. This ward unites with the Twenty-second Ward at Gowanus Creek, hence its interests are in common, both wards embracing miles of water front along which improvements are going on in the shape of docks, warehouses, &c., such as are destined to not only give an impetus to building but the business of both New-York and Brooklyn, for these improvements while beneficial to Brooklyn are largely for the interest of New-York commerce. The Third-avenue gap troubles constitute one of the issues incidental to the progress of the southerly part of the city, as the Gowanus Canal and its branch belonging to the Brooklyn Improvement Company, are already important features of the great work. In the other portions of the city the growth is remarkably rapid, more so in some of the wards than in others. This is to be accounted for by the fact that several of the original wards may be set down in the category of "built-up" wards, while in one or two cases the character of population is not such as to encourage building other than cheap tenement houses, as, for instance, in the Fifth and Fourteenth wards. The Seventeenth Ward, (the Greenpoint Ward,) where the great business before the war was ship-building, but which since the war has been transformed into an extensive manufacturing region, shows considerable increase in the number of its buildings over that of last year. The average assessed value per house this year, on the basis of the table already given, is $2,022; and although this appears to be heavy, yet the tax will be borne by a greater number of persons than heretofore on equitable terms. The following table gives a comparative view of the increase from year to year in the number of buildings and their value from 1864 till e869:

Year.	No. of buildings.	Value.	Average assessed value per house.
1864	714	$1,498,400	$2,100
1865	598	1,714,200	2,887
1866	1,058	2,520,500	2,382
1867	1,657	3,595,600	2,170
1868	2,631	4,815,000	1,830
1869	2,671	5,401,300	2,022
Total	9,429	$19,545,000	

General average assessed value per house from 1864 to 1869 .... $2,232

The Twenty-second Ward, since 1868, was formed out of the Eighth and Tenth Wards, and the Twenty-first Ward was taken from the Ninth. This fact should be remembered by the reader inclined to make an analysis of the figures given in the tables. By far the largest portion of the new buildings erected during the past year have been of the better class, and there is still a large number of first-class dwellings going up in various parts of the city, with a sufficient sprinkling of beautiful and magnificent church edifices to add value to the habitations of the people.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9—4:30 P. M.
Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenties, 83⅞; Eries, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94⅞.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Aug. 9.
United States Five-twenties, 88⅛@88¼.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 9—4:30 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 1d. ₱ cental for California White; 10s. 1d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western.
PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 3d. for common North Carolina. Petroleum, 1s. 7½d. ₱ gallon for Refined.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.
Resin, 5s. 3d. for Common. Linseed Cakes, £10 7s. ₱ ton. for Thin Oblong for feeding. Turpentine, 26s. 9d. @27s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Monday, Aug. 9.
Petroleum, 52½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9—11 A. M.
Consols open at 92⅞ for money and 93@93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 83⅞; Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 9—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 9d. ₱ cental. Flour, 24s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.
Sugar firm both on the spot and afloat.

HAVRE, Monday, Aug. 9.
COTTON—Low Middlings afloat, 160f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9—1 P. M.
Consols for money, 72⅞; for the account, 93. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 9—1 P. M.
COTTON—The market is unchanged.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. ₱ cental for California White, and 10s. for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 29s. ₱ quarter for European. Flour, 25s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.
PROVISIONS—Lard firm. Cheese, 62s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork, 101s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess.

HAVRE, Monday, Aug. 9.
COTTON—Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 160f. ₱ cwt.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 9.
The Bourse is quiet; Rentes 73f. 30c.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Aug. 9
United States Five-twenty Bonds closed dull at 88¼.

HAVRE, Monday, Aug. 9.
The Cotton market closed easier, but not quotably lower.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 9.
FLOUR firm but quiet; sales of Spring Extras at $5 25@$7 37½. WHEAT advancing; sales of No. 1 at $1 43; No. 2, $1 39½@$1 41, cash; in the afternoon No. 2 was firm at $1 37, seller August. CORN in good demand; sales of No. 2 at 94c.@94½c. cash; in the afternoon No. 2 was quiet at 92½c.@93c., seller last half of August. OATS, 53c.@53½c. for New, and 56c. for Old No. 2. RYE in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 2 at 98½c.@99c. BARLEY quiet and held firm at $1 30; No. 2, seller September, firm at $1 05½. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $33 50@$33 75. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. Dry Salted SHOULDERS, 13¾c.@14c. Sweet Pickled HAMS, 17¼c.@17¾c. CATTLE firmer at $4 50@$5 50; Cows; $7 62½@$7 75 for Extra to Prime shipping. Live HOGS active and higher at $8 85@$9 15 for Common to Fair; $9 62½@$10 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS active. RECEIPTS for two days—4,500 bbls. Flour, 46,600 bushels Wheat, 105,500 bushels Corn, 2,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 61,600 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 3,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 9.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 230,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 112,000 bushels; Corn, 86,000 bushels. FREIGHTS, 12c.@13½c. on Wheat, 11½c. on Corn, 7½c.@8c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR firmer; sales, 200 bbls. No. 2 Spring City Ground at $7; 100 bbls. No. 1 do. at $7. WHEAT excited and advanced 5c.@6c. on Milwaukee and 3c. on Chicago; sales 200,000 bushels at $1 42@$1 45 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 46@$1 49 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 55@$1 57 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 45 for Racine; $1 55 for Red Toledo; closing firm and held 1c. higher for Spring. CORN quiet; prime very scarce and held at $1 05 for No. 2; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, at $1 02; car lots do. on spot at $1 03@$1 05; Kiln-dried sold at $1 [illegible] 03; now held at $1 05; Prime closing firm. OATS dull at 65c. for small lots Old Western. RYE nominal at $1 20 for Western. PORK, $34 for Heavy Mess. LARD quiet at 19¼c.@19½c. HIGHWINES quiet at $1 09 bid, $1 10 asked.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 9.
TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON—No [illegible]. FLOUR—Low grades are firmer; Superfine, $5 [illegible]; Double Extra, $5 75@$6; Treble Extra, [illegible]; Fancy, [illegible]. WHEAT advanced 5c.; No. 2 Spring, [illegible]; Low Prime to strictly Prime Red Fall, $1 22@$1 40; Choice do., $1 45@$1 55; strictly Prime to Choice White, $1 45@$1 60. CORN dull, but unchanged. OATS dull at 43c.@45c. for New, in bulk; do. in sacks, 48c.@50c. for Mixed; 53c. for Choice White; Old, 62c.@65c. RYE quiet at 85c.@87½c. WHISKY steady at $1 06. PORK quiet at $34@$34 50; Dry-Salted Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c. BACON firm at 15¼c. for Shoulders, 18½c.@19c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 19c.@19¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD firm at 19c. for tierce, 20¼c.@21c. for keg. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $9@$10 for fair to extra heavy. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 1,700 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 9.
WHEAT—Moderate business for milling and market steady; sales 900 bushels Amber State at $1 55, and 450 bushels White Genesee at $1 80. RYE steady and in better milling request; sales 900 bushels State at $1 30. BARLEY MALT quiet. OATS—Western lower, State steady; sales 700 bushels Canada at 74c.; 4,000 bushels Western at 77c.; 200 bushels State at 86c. BEEVES—Market tame; supply 3,200 head short of the receipts last week; the best drove from Kentucky, 45 head, averaging 1,514 lbs., brought 9c., live weight; upon low grades from 1½c.@1¼c. advance was obtained. Later, prices fell off from ½c. to ¼c. on most kinds; Stockers brought 6c. SHEEP and LAMBS—Demand fair, and for Choice droves full prices were realized; Lambs, plenty in market and prices a fraction lower; Sheep, 5c.@7c.; Lambs, 7c.@9c. HOGS—Receipts moderate; Fair to Good Illinois at 10¼c.@10¾c., which is ¼c. off last week's prices.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 9.
FLOUR 25c.@50c. higher; sales 1,400 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White; $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT excited and nominally 6c. higher on Spring; sales 4,700 bushels Prime White Canada at $1 95; No. 1 Milwaukee Club nominally $1 62. CORN 1c. higher; sales 11,000 bushels No. 2 Kiln-dried at $1 07. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7½c. to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—36,600 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 3,209,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—160 bbls. Flour, 21,600 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Rye, 2,696,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 9.
COTTON dull; Middlings nominally 33½c. FLOUR dull; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; Howard-street Extra, $6 75@$7 50; Howard-street Family, $8 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 75; Extra, $6 75@$8; Extra Family, $8 50@$10 50; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; Western Extra, $6 75@$7 25; Western Family, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 55@$1 65. CORN steady; White, $1 08; Yellow, $1 11. OATS, 60c.@61c. RYE, $1 20. Mess PORK firm at $34@$34 50. BACON active; Rib Sides, 19¼c.@19½c.; Clear Rib, 19¾c.; Shoulders, 16½c. LARD firm at 19¾c. @20c. WHISKY in fair demand at $1 15@$1 16.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Aug. 9.
COTTON firm; Strict Low Middlings, 31½c.; sales, 261 bales; receipts, 104 bales. GOLD, 134¾. EXCHANGE, 149¼; New-York Sight, par@¼ discount. SUGAR firm; Common, 11c.@11½c.; Prime, 14c. MOLASSES—Reboiled, 65c.@71c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 65; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 09. CORN firm at $1. OATS, 65c. BRAN, $1. HAY—Prime, $30. PORK, $35. BACON active, retailing at Shoulders, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Ribs, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. LARD—Tierce, 19¼c.@19½c.; Keg, 22c.@23c. WHISKY, $1 15@1 17½. COFFEE dull; Fair, 15¼c.; Prime, 16¼c.@16¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 9.
FLOUR—Very light demand; Superfine, $5@$5 37½; Extras, $5 50@$5 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 25@$7; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$7; Ohio and Indiana do., $7@$8. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 53@$1 58; White, $1 60@$1 70. RYE, $1 25. CORN higher; Yellow, $1 17@$1 20; Mixed Western, $1 16@$1 18. OATS steady; Old Western, 74c.; Pennsylvania, 65c.@72c.; New, 58c.@63c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 18c.@22½c. currency. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS held firmly. Mess PORK, $34. LARD, 19¼c.@19¾c. PETROLEUM unchanged. WHISKY nominal at $1 15@$1 20.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 9.
FLOUR firm; Family, $5 90@$6 10. WHEAT advancing and excited, closing unsettled; Red, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 50@$1 55. CORN advancing and scarce; sales at 88c.@90c. OATS firmer; sales at 55c.@58c. RYE firmer at $1. WHISKY dull at $1 07@$1 08; the demand was light. PORK dull, and in but little demand; held at $33 25@$33 50. Bulk MEATS unchanged. BACON—15½c. for Shoulders; 18½c.@18¾c.@19¼c. for Sides; there are but little out of smoke; Clear Rib is in demand at 18¾c. HAMS, 24c. LARD, 19½c. MONEY, 7½.

TOLEDO, Monday, Aug. 9.
FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT advanced 8c.@9c., closing excited; No 1 White Michigan, $1 70; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 58@$1 60; Amber Michigan, $1 54; No. 1 Red, $1 56; No. 2 Red, $1 53. CORN unchanged. OATS—Sales of No. 1 at 59c.; No. 2 old, 62½c. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 63,660 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKIE, Monday, Aug. 9.
FLOUR firm; City Double Extras advanced 25c.; Country unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; sales at $1 52 for No. 1, and $1 44½ for No. 2. CORN nominal at 92c. for No. 2. OATS quiet at 61c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at $1 04. Grain FREIGHTS steady at 4c. to Buffalo, and 8c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 9.
FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 50. GRAIN is unchanged. TOBACCO firm. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $34. BACON—Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 22c.@23½c. HIGHWINES steady at $1 08.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 9.
FLOUR steady at $5@$5 87½. WHEAT firm, with heavy sales for exports; Ordinary, $1 55; Good, $1 72½; Choice Shipping, $1 75; the receipts during the past forty-eight hours were 75,000 sacks. LEGAL TENDERS, 73½.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 9.
COTTON dull; Low Middlings, 33c.; receipts, 25 bales. FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull at $1 10@$1 35. CORN, 90c. OATS, 55c.@57c. PORK firm at $35 25. LARD, 20c.@21½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 16c.@16½c.; Sides, 20c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 9.
There is nothing doing in COTTON; sales, 5 bales; receipts, 7 bales; Middlings nominally, 31½c. The caterpillar is reported in the Cotton in some sections of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, but no serious damage has been done yet.

DETROIT, Monday, Aug. 9.
WHEAT unsettled; New Extra White, $1 62@$1 65; No. 1 do., $1 50; No. 1 Amber, $1 35@$1 40. CORN, $1 02 for No. 1. OATS, 63c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Aug. 9.
Spirits TURPENTINE, 38½c. RESIN, $1 55@$1 60. Crude TURPENTINE lower, at $2 60@$3. No TAR in the market.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 9.
COTTON dull; sales, 6 bales; Middlings nominal at 31½c. Receipts, none.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Aug. 9.
COTTON market dull; sales, 13 bales; Low Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 31 bales; exports, 322 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Aug. 9.
Nothing is doing in COTTON; receipts, 87 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 9.
Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 110; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30⅜; Reading Railroad, 48⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57. Gold, 136¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 9—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	70
Portland	N. W.	Clear	64
Boston	W.	Clear	69
New-York	S. W.	Clear	70
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	66
Wilmington	S.	Clear	68
Washington	W.	Clear	70
Fortress Monroe	N.	Clear	73
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	74
Oswego	W.	Clear	66
Buffalo	W.	Clear	70
Pittsburg	—	Clear	66
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	68
Mobile	N.	Clear	78
New-Orleans	E.	Showery	80
Key West	—	Clear	86
Havana	—	Clear	85
Augusta, Ga	N. E.	Clear	67
Savannah	N.	Clear	65
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	76

[Advertisement.]

"Our own eyes," said the philosophical Benjamin, "never cost us more than the price of a pair of spectacles; but to gratify the eyes of other people we spend vast sums to beautify and adorn our persons." Quite right, too, we think, for what can be more commendable in a man than a desire to look well in the eyes of others. On this theory we appeal to all men to buy their hats of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. They are the best in quality, the most fashionable and stylish of any sold in the City.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Java	July 31	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Cork	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Cimbria	Aug. 10	New-York	Bremen.
Russia	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Aug. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Erin	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Aug. 14	New-York	London.
Caledonia	Aug. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Alaska	Aug. 11	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Aug. 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Cork*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M. Mails for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Thirtieth-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 9—*In steamship Colorado, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Maynard, Mr. Eyre, W. Howard and wife, W. Hubbard and wife, S. W. Hatchen, J. W. Hatchen, Jos. E. Pace, Thos. Clay, Samuel P. Beale and wife, John Hansley and wife, W. B. Richards, Dr. F. Hata, P. Schutzler, Geo. Tisdale, John R. Clauson, James Gooner, Miss E. Fry, Wm. H. G. Moore, N. B. Baldwin, Jos. Beard, H. B. Walker, M. Walker, E. Evans.

AUG. 9—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.*—R. P. Wallace, wife and infant, John Buckley and wife, the Siamese Twins and daughters, Mrs. R. Timson, nurse and child, Mr. Wyckoff and wife, Rev. E. J. Haynes and wife, Mrs. Thos. Blakeston, Richard Balmer, Thomas Balmer, Miss Mary T. Corrigan, Eliza Quinn, Miss Rose Quinn, Miss Kate Williamson, Mrs. L. Douglass and son, Alex. Mackintosh, Chas. Millbank, Wm. Fletcher, J. A. Benington, R. Richards, Frederick Nelson, A. F. Carpenter, J. M. English, [illegible], [illegible] Hyatt, D. Williams, Miss [illegible], Robert Stewart, James Craig, F. Linnex, Master J. F. Linnex, J. Shopland, A. K. Crawford, Isaac Broadhead, J. Robbins, S. C. Pullman, Thomas Ryan, Charles Palmer, S. K. Milliken, Edward Oldfield, Isaac Cuttison, Wm. Donnelly, Alfred J. Field, C. V. Cooper, Charles St. Clair, Miss Ellen Flood, Miss Catharine Wilson, Miss C. Halmstrom, Mrs. Marriott, John Fitzgerald, Rev. John H. McManus, P. M. Haverty, Wm. Troup, Miss Mary Linnex, Miss L. Kelsey, Mrs. Turner, Miss Turner, J. Converse, N. Stutson.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 05 | Sun sets..... 7 05 | Moon sets.. 9 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 52 | Gov. Island.10 41 | Hell Gate..12 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug 9.

Arrived.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Denty, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Philips & Brown.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool July 29, via Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 31, 180 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship Manhattan, hence for Liverpool; Aug. 4, lat. 49 45, lon. 39 30, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for do.; same time saw ship Arran, (Br.,) from Greenock for Quebec; 8th, lat. 41 27, lon. 66 20, passed brig Annie Batchelder, from Newport, Eng., for Philadelphia.

Steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool July 28, via Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage. Aug. 1, lat. 50 23, lon. 23 39, passed bark Sarah M., (Br.,) from —— for Quebec; 2d, lat. 49 14, lon. 29 47, passed bark Hoffnung, (N. G.,) from London for Philadelphia. The C. brings 396 passengers.

Ship Lloyd Rayner, (of Liverpool,) Richards, Calcutta, April 3, and Sands Head, 4th, with mdse. to Charles Holsapfel. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 10; crossed the equator July 10, in lon. 38.30, and had light winds and calms since; April 20, lat. 6.08 N., lon. 89.53 E., spoke ship Legion of Honor, from Rangoon, for Liverpool; same time, spoke ship Frederick Petersen, (Norw.,) from Rangoon for Hamburg, 10 ds. out; same day, spoke ship New-Brunswick, (Br.,) from Rangoon for Falmouth; same time, spoke bark Hudickvall, (Swed.,) from Rangoon for Falmouth, 14 ds. out; same time, spoke bark C. O. Whitmore, from Bassein for Falmouth, 12 ds. out; April 21, lat. 6 04 N., lon. 88 59 E., spoke bark Cashmere, (Br.,) from Moulmein for Falmouth; May 18, lat. 32 40 S., lon. 15, spoke ship Manhadan, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Liverpool, 37 ds. out; June 11, lat. 18 S., lon. 44, spoke bark Southeaster, (Br.,) from Algoa Bay for New-York; 12th, lat. 32 42 S., lon. 16 44, spoke ship Undine, (N. G.,) from Rangoon for Hamburg; 20th, lat. 22 25 S., lon. 2 07 E., spoke ship Britannia, (Br.,) from Akyab for Liverpool, 86 ds. out; Aug. 3, lat. 31 14, lon. 70 39, passed brig Francis Jane, steering S. E.

Ship Semiramis, (of Portsmouth,) Gerrish, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to master. Has been 25 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with light variable winds and fogs.

Ship Semiramis, Gerrish, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Bark Monkchester, (of Shields,) Barker, Shanghae March 18, with teas and 2 passengers to Peabody, Willis & Co. Has had light winds almost the entire passage. Passed Anjier April 20; Cape of Good Hope June 9; touched at St. Helena 20th, and crossed the equator July 10, in lon. 47 30.

Bark Montezuma, Briggs, Barbados 17 ds., with sugar and molasses and 12 passengers to T. T. & F. A. Dwight. Brig Mary Welsh sld. July 22 for Navassa, to load guano for Philadelphia; Mariposa, for New-York, sld. 21st.

Bark Edward McDowell, (new, 885.25 tons,) Gibbs, of and from Boston July 31, in ballast to C. W. Adams & Co. Will load for Galveston.

Bark J. Cummings, (of Londondery, N. S.,) Hookway, Cow Bay 19 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Mary C. Comery, (of Waldoboro,) Simons, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Aroostook, (of Boston,) Bryant, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Madonna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jordan, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar, molasses and hides to Harvey Barnes—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.; no date, lat. 38, lon. 73, spoke whaling ship Three Brothers, 4 years out, with 4,500 bbls. oil, bound to New-Bedford

Brig Sarah E. Kennedy, (of Waldoboro,) Duncan, Arecelbo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to master; no date, lat. 28 22, lon. 67 46, spoke schr. Florence V. Turner, hence for Jamaica.

Brig Edwin, Hill, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Arizona, Munson, of and from St. John, N. B., 16 ds., with lumber and lath to P. I. Nevins & Co.

Schr. Olive, Reynolds, Addison, Me., 5 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Richard Hill, Halse, Georgetown, D. C., for Wareham.

Schr. Reno, Smith, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Thos. Wooster, Davis, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Eothen, Hegeman, Lucea, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.

Schr. Orlando, Smith, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Corina, Thomas, Virginia.
Schr. Ellie Sodin, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. E. Leggett, Porter, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Magellan, Hasleton, Virginia.
Schr. Ann Turner, Purnell, Virginia.
Schr. Orion, Winters, Norwich.
Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, New-Haven.
Schr. Colonel Wells, Vail, Plymouth.
Schr. N. H. Hall, Brewster, Providence.
Schr. Maria, Long, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Geo. Downing, Peck, Northport.
Schr. Racer, Howard, New-Bedford.
Schr. Julia & Susan, Arnold, Northport.
Schr. Mary Eliza, Russell, Whitestone.
Schr. Ned Buntline, Wilson, Nantucket.
Schr. A. W. Thompson, Lawson, Providence.
Schr. A. W. Sanford, Miller, Providence.
Schr. John Van Pelt, Smith, Northport.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.
Schr. Almon, Bacon, Crosby, Providence.
Schr. Silas Wright, Heath, Providence.
Schr. Sallie W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Lewis, Warren, R. I.
Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, New-Haven.
Schr. Chas. Miller, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Viola, Standly, Bridgeport.
Schr. Little Charley, Wilson, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Wm. Perry, Lord, Norwalk.
Schr. Henry, Lawson, Norwalk.
Schr. S. S. Brown, Martin, Northport.
Schr. Minnie, Errickson, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

Below.

Ship White Swallow, (of Boston,) Knowles, 145 ds. from Cebu.—(By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 8.)

Ship Clara Wheeler, (of Liverpool,) Wilmarth, 29 ds. from Liverpool, with mdse. to Williams & Guion; spoken Aug. 7, in lat. 41 39, lon. 64 30, by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

Ship Pacific, Foss, 42 ds. from Liverpool; spoken Aug. 7, in lat. 41 48, lon. 65, by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

Brig Selma, from Cow Bay; spoken Aug. 7, in lat. 41 48, lon. 65, by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Arr. steamers Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; brigs J. A. Devereux, from Philadelphia; Sullivan, do.; Catawba, from Rondout; schr. E. De Hart, from Port-au-Prince.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 9.—Arr. schr. Electric Spark, from Honduras for New-York; put in short of provisions.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 9.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Crimea, from Liverpool, and brig Charles Wesley; schr. Lucy W. Alexander, from Matanzas. Sld. brig Edith, from Norfolk for Alexandria.

In roads, brig H. C. Brooks; schrs. D. Everett and D. Talbott, from Georgetown for Boston.

Passed up for City Point, British brig Lancashire.

The steamship Mariposa, hence for New-Orleans, arrived on Saturday, the 7th inst.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 9.—Arr. schr. W. B. Mann, Boston.

The British bark Bessie Young, from Liverpool, is reported ashore on St. Catherines Bar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Arr. Flores, Boston. Cld. Criterion, Callao.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 9.—Arr. steamship Fairbanks, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Philena—Bark, from Philadelphia for Boston, Aug. 8, off Absecom.

John Norman—Br. ship, from Yokohama for New-York, 46 ds. out, April 22, in the Straits of Sunda.

Madagascar—Aust. bark, from Singapore for Hamburg, 38 ds. out, May 16, lat. 24 23 S., lon. 59 50 E.

Dorset—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Boston, 50 ds. out, May 20, lat. 26 12 S., lon. 53 02 E.

Uni—Ship, from Manilla for New-York, 70 ds. out, May 22, lat. 26 29 S., lon. 51 18 F.

Tantallan—Ship, from Dalhousie for Falmouth, 70 ds. out, May 26, lat. 29 35 S., lon. 42 30 E.

Essex—Brig, from Baltimore for Boston, Aug. 9, 10 miles E. S. E. from Absecom—(By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 8.)

Adeline Richardson—Brig, from Philadelphia for Boston, Aug. 7, 15 miles S. E. from Absecom.—(By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 8.)

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, July 20, bark Mary C. Fox, arrived July 18; bark Ellen Stephens, 17th; brig Nellie Husted, for New-York, to sail 21st; Ponvert, for do.; to sail 20th.

At Barbados, July 24, schr. Eveline, discharging.

At Arecelbo, P. R., July 25, brig Water Witch, for Baltimore, ldg.

At Demerara, July 19, brig Suwannee, wtg. cargo; schr. Mollie, for New-York, to sail 24th; schr. George Somes arrived out July 15; schr. Isabelle, do., 16th.

At Caibarien, July 29, bark Carrie, wtg. cargo; brig J. W. Spencer, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 9.—The steamship City of Brooklyn, from New-York July 31, arrived at this port at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Tripoli arrived at this port at 8:30 this morning.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 9.—The steamship Nestorian, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

DE BARY & KLING,

NO. 52 BROAD-ST. AND NO. 50 NEW,
Importers of HAVANA CIGARS, and sole agents for the sale of the
PRINCIPE DE GALES CIGARS,
MANUFACTURED AT THE
KEY WEST BRANCH
of the celebrated PRINCIPE DE GALES MANUFACTORY of Havana.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, informaton furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German, as coachman and groom; will assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; will be found steady in his habits; understands his duties well in every particular. Apply or direct to CHRISTOPHER, care of Mr. Manning, No. 371 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

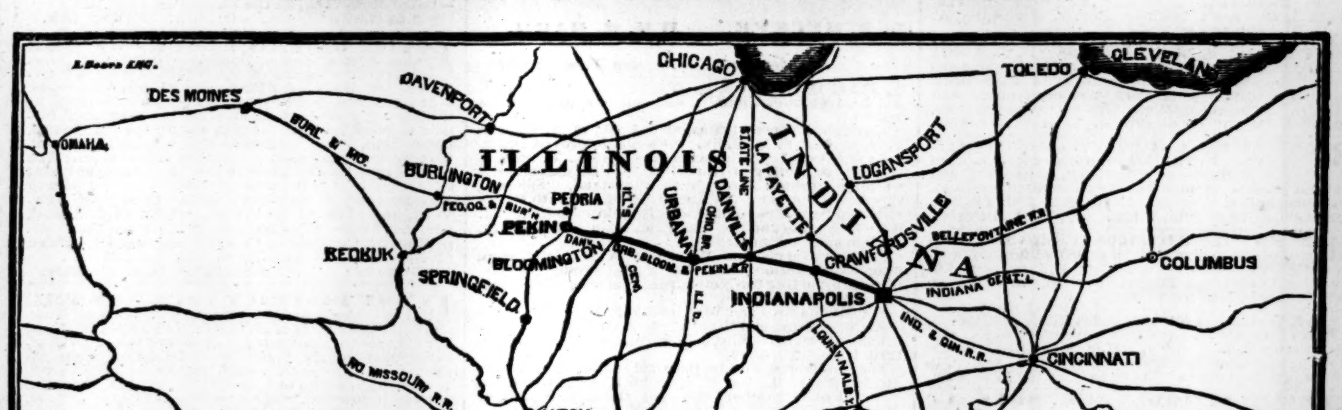
DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILROAD COMPANY

OF ILLINOIS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

Coupons Payable April and October,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.



The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles; its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner, at any time, if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums, nearly equal to the total amount of bonds to be issued, have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road, and entire property of the Company. The road runs East and West on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road; while with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore. At Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with Southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha, and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West, via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Penn. Central, to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest, and the Pacific, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of thisroad must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS	280	$13,900
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN	1,152	11,670
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC	410	10,012
TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN	521	7,261
ILLINOIS CENTRAL	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year, at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

RECEIPTS, AS ESTIMATED		$1,404,600
ESTIMATED EXPENSES AS FOLLOWS:		
OPERATING EXPENSES, 50 PER CENT	$702,300	
INTEREST ON $2,000,000 GOLD BONDS, 7 PER CENT	140,000	
PREMIUM, 40 PER CENT. ON $140,000 GOLD	56,000	
SET ASIDE AS SINKING FUND	10,000	
		908,300
LEAVING A NET PROFIT OVER INTEREST AND EXPENSES		$496,300

or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island, and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency, over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds, besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express, free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

CONSISTING OF THE

HON. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, DAVID HOADLEY, Esq., HON. OLIVER H. PALMER, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES and HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE,

UPON THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW-YORK,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,

EMBRACING

A MATHEMATICAL VALUATION OF ITS LIABILITIES.

BY WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT,

Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the United States Military Academy at West Point,

AND

A. E. CHURCH,

Professor of Mathematics in the United States Military Academy at West Point,

TOGETHER WITH LETTERS FROM

HON. WILLIAM BARNES,

Superintendent of the Insurance Department in the State of New-York.

The above, published in pamphlet form for general circulation, may be procured at the offices of the Company, Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, or from any of its Agents throughout the country. Replete with highly important information of interest to the public, these reports, emanating from men of unquestioned ability and position, should be universally read.

The following extracts are appended as explanatory of the purposes of the published Reports:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Mutual life Insurance Company of New-York, held at their office, in the City of New-York, June 9, 1869, it was, upon the suggestion of the President,

Resolved, That Messrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, David Hoadley, O. H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies and William E. Dodge be, and are hereby appointed a committee to examine the assets of this Company, and the amount and character of the same, and also to ascertain its liabilities on its Policies, or otherwise, and report the result of such examination to this Board.

The Committee, believing it to be highly important to ascertain from the best authority within their reach, whether the general basis on which the Company was transacting its business, and expected to meet its obligations in the future, was sound, adopted, on the 16th of June last, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to engage the services of Professors Bartlett and Church, of West Point, and also, if deemed advisable, those of any other mathematical professor of known ability and reputation, for the purpose of examining the general principles, and testing the accuracy of the valuations of the Life Insurance Policies, and other obligations issued by the Company, and the liability of the Company on such policies, in order that it may be determined by the highest professional ability, and with all the precision of which the subject is capable, what is the actual amount of all the outstanding liabilities of the Company, whether on policies, for annuities granted, or otherwise, and that the persons making such examination and valuation be requested to report, in writing, the result thereof to the President, for the use of this Committee, with such statements and explanations as they may deem proper.

An able and interesting elucidation of the underlying principle of assurance is given by Professors Bartlett and Church in the body of their Report. This portion alone will well repay perusal by all intelligent and thoughtful persons. The following brief extract partially indicates the manner in which the subject is handled:

There are no terms, usually employed in stating the financial condition of an Insurance Company, so likely to mislead as the words *Obligations* and *Assets*. They very often suggest to the minds of persons unacquainted with the principles of assurance the most erroneous conclusions, and engender doubt, anxiety and prejudice in quarters where, if properly understood, they would produce confidence, repose and wholesome conviction. For instance, the Company's obligations for policies in force, with additions for increased assurance, amount to more than *two hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars*, while your gross assets are represented to be little less than *thirty-two millions*.

A bald and naked statement like this seldom fails to produce, in minds ignorant of the facts that lie behind not stated, a belief that the Company is bankrupt—hopelessly insolvent. But when it comes to be understood that these obligations and assets are not *simultaneous*—that is, that the obligations are *prospective* and only mature gradually along the future, while the assets are *present* and must grow during the same future to proportions commensurate with the maturing obligations—the question takes a new aspect, and what before promised only disaster now gives abundant assurance of safety.

To illustrate: if a person owe a dollar to-day, he must, to be solvent, have a dollar to pay. His assets must equal his obligations; they are both present, and therefore simultaneous. If he must pay a dollar a year hence, and money is worth five per cent. per annum, he need only have to-day the fraction 0.952381, say 0.95 of a dollar; for this will earn enough to make up the dollar by the end of the year. Here his present assets are less than his future obligations, and he is solvent because, by the time of the required payment, the former will certainly grow to the dimensions of the latter; they are not simultaneous.

[Conclusion of the Report of the Professors.]

We are of opinion, after very careful and mature consideration, that the Mathematical principles which properly underlie the business of Life Assurance have been ably, judiciously and conservatively applied in the operations of your Company, and that so long as they shall continue to be thus applied, they cannot fail to produce results which must give you the strongest possible claim to public confidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT,
Professor Nat. and Expl. Phy.
(Signed) A. E. CHURCH,
Professor Mathematics.

Two highly interesting letters from Superintendent Barnes are printed entire in this Report, from one of which, bearing date July 14, 1869, we make the following extract:

HON. J. V. L. PRUYN, Chairman of Committee, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the general management of the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York to be sound, discreet and judicious. Indeed, no such institution as that which now surprises the actuaries and statisticians of two continents, could have been built up under any other auspices. This Company has for many years been the representative Life Insurance Company of the United States, and with its success or failure the whole system in this country was intimately connected. Had this Company failed or been mismanaged, it would have injured every other similar institution. Its splendid success, unparalleled in the history of the business in any country, has buoyed up and sustained scores of other Companies, which have already entered on promising careers of success and usefulness.

* * * * * * * *

I need not say to you, with your great knowledge and experience in financial and corporate affairs, that any attack on your Company is simply an attack on the whole business of Life Insurance.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM BARNES.

The Report of the Committee terminates as follows:

We may say, we trust without presumption, that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York presents, under Providence, the highest security of its kind which our country can give, and that its honorable record thus far in its history may be received as an assurance of its integrity and good faith in the future.

The Committee consider it to be due to the officers of the Company to make a few remarks in reference to its management. However well we may theorize, sound business results must be worked out by faithful agents. The Committee are gratified to express their confidence in the fidelity and ability of the Vice-President and of the subordinate officers of the Company, and their appreciation of their attention and devotion to their respective duties. The ability of the Actuary has been so warmly spoken of in the report of Professors Bartlett and Church, that no more need be said in regard to that officer.

In reference to the President, they desire to remark that, since his election to that office, he has devoted business talents and energies of a high order to its very responsible and laborious duties. For the last fifteen years he has annually been unanimously elected to the important place he holds. No one among us has more reason to be gratified with the progress and the success of his labors. He began his duties when the Company was in the feeble condition of childhood. Now, in its maturer days, he finds it, in the language of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, to be "the leading Life Insurance Company of the world."

This is, in a large measure, due to his able management and to his untiring devotion to its interests.

The result is the highest achievement he could have desired.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Chairman.

WILLIAM E. DODGE,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
OLIVER H. PALMER,
DAVID HOADLEY, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

No policy holder in the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, or other person interested in the subject of Life Insurance, should fail to procure a copy of the complete report. The Company will furnish it by mail or on personal application.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

ASSETS OVER $33,000,000 00 CASH,

Furnishes every approved description of Life and Endowment Insurance, combining the advantages offered by all other Companies with unequaled financial security.

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